

HOME NEWS

Onerous task facing Mr Whitelaw as Tories' new chairman

By John Groser
Political Staff

The new chairman of the Conservative Party is Mr William Whitelaw, who will give up his duties as shadow Secretary for Employment, although he remains in the Shadow Cabinet. The announcement that Lord Carrington had tendered his resignation after two years as chairman, together with a similar move by Mr James Prior, deputy chairman, came as no surprise to MPs at Westminster last night.

It had been expected for some days that the onerous task of reshaping the Conservative image in time for the next election would fall on the broad shoulders of Mr Whitelaw. Like Lord Carrington and Mr Prior, he is a totally committed Heath man, although during the four years of the Conservative Administration it was rumoured that he had been in the forefront of the party's internal disagreements with its Prime Minister, his bluff and frank way of talking being not always to the liking of Mr Heath.

Some Conservative MPs, mostly those who opposed Lord Carrington and Mr Prior when they insisted earlier this year that the time was right for a general election, suppose that they are now paying the penalty for "getting their timing wrong". Mr Heath would strenuously deny that, pointing out that after the election both men said that they would like to give up their responsibilities at the top of the party hierarchy. Apparently at the request of Mr Heath they both agreed to retain their positions only in order to complete changes already in hand at Conservative Central Office.

Mr Prior is not to be replaced, so Sir Michael Fraser will be Mr Whitelaw's only deputy. Mr Michael Wolff, director-general of the party, continues to hold that post.

Mr Heath has also asked Mr Ian Gilmour, the shadow Secretary for Defence, to assume political responsibility for the reorganisation of the party's research department. Day-to-day responsibility for the department will, however, remain with Mr Wolff. Mr Prior will continue with Mr Anthony Barber and Mr Peter Walker, the review of critical seats for the next election.

With Mr Whitelaw no longer "shadowing" it is expected that Mr Heath will take the opportunity in the next few days of a reshuffle. It is known that he does not wish Mr Francis Pym to have two briefs (Northern Ireland and Agriculture) and there has been some clamour on the back benches for more young blood to be brought in to the Opposition front bench.

Mr Whitelaw is of course used to "trouble-shooting". He was Opposition Chief whip for six years and after the 1970 election victory was leader of the Commons, and a popular one at that. He was then given the thorny task of trying to bring peace to Northern Ireland.

He is certainly no stranger at Conservative Central Office and some people say that his work there during the 1970 election campaign served the party's cause extremely well.

Mr Whitelaw's colleagues say his main aim will be to provide an organization to win the next election he it in the autumn or in 1975.



Firemen damping down wrecked and smouldering buildings at the army training camp at Strensall, near York, which was hit by bombs early yesterday.

Army band escapes in bomb attack

From Our Correspondent

A regimental band had a narrow escape in bomb explosions early yesterday when terrorists struck at a second Yorkshire army camp within four months.

The attackers breached the security system around Strensall Camp, six miles north of York, to plant about 20lb of gelignite, which wrecked a block of eight barracks rooms. Thirty-five bandmen escaped.

Security chiefs were faced with the issue of how to make sprawling country camps such as Strensall impregnable against such attacks. Yesterday's attack was a copy of the one last March, at Claro Barracks, near Ripon, 20 miles away, for which the IRA claimed responsibility. Although no lives were lost in either case, on both occasions terrorists were able to slip into the camps, plant their bombs and get away within minutes.

The first Strensall bomb went off at 3.25 am, next in an empty barracks room nearest to the regularly patrolled perimeter fence 80 yards away, which seals off the camp from a public common. A second explosion came five minutes later, and then a third, although the police

are working on a theory that the last one was caused by escaping gas. The latest men among the 250 people at the King's Division department were the members of the regimental band of The Green Howards, one of the regiments serving in Northern Ireland. The bandmen, some of them aged 17, were asleep in two barracks rooms across a corridor and 30 yards from the rooms outside which the bombs were planted. After the first explosion they scrambled to safety. When they returned later all that remained of their barracks was charred remains. Their uniforms, personal belongings and army musters were destroyed. An Army officer said yesterday that the barracks, valued at £15,000, were destroyed.

Priest who praised IRA man is dismissed

Continued from page 1

Laoghair, co. Leitrim, a member of the Provisional Sinn Féin, said of Father Connolly: "He is an Irishman and anyone who calls himself a true Irishman must have republican sympathies because of what the British troops have done to the Catholics in the North."

Father Connolly played a part in the IRA march in Kilburn at the weekend which infuriated MPs. The priest took a microphone from one of the organizers of the funeral procession and spoke of a "fitting tribute to a true man". He added: "The price of freedom has always been very high."

Father Connolly, a native of co. Limerick who is attached to St Joseph's, Wolverhampton, has described the IRA's campaign in Northern Ireland as "a holy war against pagans who have no respect for human dignity". In 1971 he was reprimanded by his bishop for urging the Irish Government to "hand over guns which are going to ruin the freedom fighters of the North".

Dr Dwyer told Father Connolly in his letter that two years ago he had given him a "final warning" that his "intemperate utterances on Irish affairs" were causing distress and well-founded anger to many Irish and English people.

"You gave me a verbal apology and a written promise of silence for the future. You broke this promise last weekend. I am therefore relieving you of your duties as parish priest and of all diocesan duties until further notice," he wrote.

The letter was a statement by the Catholic Information Office which said: "The Catholic Church of England and Wales consistently follows the policy that clergy should not be associated with political activity of any kind."

Father William O'Brien, OMI, parish priest of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Kilburn, said yesterday that he had permitted the Mass for Mr Gaughan to be said in his church, as he would for any Catholic. "We were only concerned with seeking intercession for him, not with any political demonstration," he said. He emphasized that no form of IRA demonstration had been allowed inside the church.

Doctors differ over injury to girl's foot

Doctors have disagreed at Birmingham Crown Court over what caused the injury to a girl aged three who had parts of her feet amputated.

Ram Chand, aged 38, of Murdoch Road, Handsworth, Birmingham, has denied causing grievous bodily harm to his daughter, Jane Kaur, who is in hospital, causing grievous bodily harm; and cruelty to a person under 16.

The court was told on Monday that both feet were badly bruised and swollen, and showed signs of extensive burns and gangrene.

Mr Peter Bevan, consultant surgeon, of Dudley Road Hospital, Birmingham, said injury to the right foot indicated that "it must have been inserted or kept in some sort of dry heat rather like an open fire."

Yesterday the family's doctor, Dr Subhi, said that after examining the child he thought it was a case of infected chilblains. He said he did not come to any conclusion that there was any trauma, physical injury or infection.

Faulkner group may back referendum move

From Stewart Tendler and Robert Fisk

Mr Faulkner's Unionist group may join the Alliance Party in asking Mr Rees, the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, to hold a conference on Northern Ireland's future followed by a referendum and elections.

If the two parties agree it will mean that two of the three parties in the power-sharing Executive have moved some way towards the "loyalist" camp where the call is still for fresh elections before talks.

The Alliance Party has proposed an open conference, including the Ulster Workers' Council—organizer of the recent strike—and the Provisional IRA, but Mr Faulkner and his supporters favour a conference based on the present Assembly membership.

The Alliance Party's plan is that the referendum would ask people to decide between independence or power-sharing with

in continued partnership with the United Kingdom.

Mr Faulkner's group will discuss the proposals at a meeting tomorrow. There have been talks between the two parties since the Executive fell and Mr Faulkner has told Mr Oliver Napier, the Alliance leader, that he would be prepared to cooperate.

There is little doubt that if there were early elections Mr Faulkner's group might well be routed.

In Dublin yesterday, the Irish Cabinet discussed the IRA funeral last Sunday for Michael Gaughan, the Parkhurst hunger striker, and the presence at his graveside of Mr David O'Connell, one of the leading Provisionals on the IRA Army Council.

The Dublin Cabinet has been embarrassed by the paramilitary display and volleys of shots at the funeral, especially since it had been privately insisting that the IRA would not be allowed to stage such a demonstration.

In Belfast yesterday Mr Rees

gave Mr Orme, Under-Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, responsibility for considering the proposals for a conference. Another junior minister is likely to be appointed soon.

Mr Orme, an Irish prisoner, jailed for his part in a payroll robbery plot to raise funds for the IRA, is on hunger strike at Wakefield prison (the Press Association reports).

John Joseph Campbell, aged 29, of Ashmo Road, Luton, was jailed for 10 years at St Albans Crown Court last December. He was charged with conspiring to stage a riot at Wakefield prison.

Troops accused of British security forces were accused yesterday of using methods condemned in the Compton report on ill treatment of prisoners in Ulster (a Staff Reporter writes from Belfast). Six men arrested in Newry after a man had been killed there last week, said at a press conference that soldiers used hoods on them and made them stand uncomfortably against a wall for long periods after their arrest.

The Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association, which called the press conference, said the case was the first to emerge since the Compton report in 1972. The details will be sent to Mr Rees, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland.

The association announced that six alleged cases of ill treatment including a previous case involving one of the men at yesterday's press conference, have been accepted by the European Commission on Human Rights and will be heard in Strasbourg in October.

An Army officer said yesterday: "The hoods, which were maligned, had nothing to do with interrogation. This is a different matter from the rural constabulary in some English shires which used to use hoods on suspects. The hoods were used because there was a question of identification involved in the case and a seventh man was later charged with the murder of Paul Tinnelly at Newry."

Mr Mulley, the party vice-chairman, said it was a bad precedent to declassify every confidential document because it had been leaked.

In the meantime, the Opposition had begun its step up its campaign over the Government's industry proposals. Mr Heseltine, Opposition spokesman on trade, said in London yesterday that the giants of British industry faced a threat to their existence more serious, more lasting, than any risk they ran in the face of foreign competition.

Challenge over constitutionality of Benn paper

By Michael Hatfield

Mr Wilson was challenged in the Commons yesterday by Mr Heath, over the constitutional basis of the document produced by Mr Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, on the work programme of his department.

The document, which many Cabinet ministers see as the Government's blueprint in terms of electoral success, because of its sweeping state interventionism, was first disclosed in *The Times* on May 23 after it had been presented on a confidential basis to a meeting of the Labour Party-TUC liaison committee.

As a result, the Labour Party decided to publish it officially. Mr Heath yesterday brandished a copy of the document. He asked the Prime Minister: "What is the constitutional position of this document and has the Government now handed over complete control of its policy to Transport House?"

Mr Wilson, who is understood to have expressed doubts about presenting the document to the liaison committee, replied that it was exactly what the title suggested. It was the basis on which Mr Benn was working with the manifesto approved by the Labour Party's national executive and the Shadow Cabinet. Policy decisions taken as a result, he added, would be a matter for the Government.

The decision to publish the paper was taken at a meeting of the party's home policy committee on Monday. Mr Benn said he had no objections to its being published. In fact, he had never wanted the document to be made confidential.

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Suicide verdict

Superintendent Alfred Harrison, who was found dead in a police armory two days after taking command of Kendal sub-division, had shot himself while his mind was disturbed, the South Cumbria Coroner said yesterday.

Child murder charge

A man will appear in court at Hertford today, accused of murdering Rosemary Pappa, aged eight, of Hatfield, whose body was found in a field yesterday.

Election result drove doctor to kill his family

From Our Correspondent

A doctor shot dead his wife and two young sons on the night of the general election after hearing that the Labour Party was likely to win. It was stated at Maidstone Crown Court yesterday.

Dr William Alan Bromley, aged 58, was an alcoholic and doctors considered he was suffering from a mental illness. After shooting his wife, Brenda, and their two sons, Ian, aged nine, and Richard, aged four, Dr Bromley dictated a message to the coroner on his telephone answering machine in which he said: "As it now appears that the Labour Party will get in I can see no point in living. So I have killed my wife and sons with a shotgun."

Later he told police officers at Chatham: "I shot my wife. I do not remember when. When Labour got in I shot myself. I had two wonderful sons and I

could see no future for them with Wilson in power."

Dr Bromley pleaded guilty to the manslaughter of his wife and sons on the ground of diminished responsibility. He shot them at his home in Spoonhoe Avenue, Walderslade, Chatham.

Mr Justice Phillips committed him to a mental hospital for an unlimited time.

Mr Barry Hudson, QC, for the prosecution, said Dr Bromley had been going through a period of grave problems. He was an alcoholic and his medical practice was becoming affectionate. He was also heavily in debt. Doctors had concluded that his abnormality arose from a mental illness aggravated by alcohol, strain and election stress.

Mr Hudson said: "This doctor loved his family and clearly took this tragic action in a moment when his mind was wandering."

When seen by the police after the shooting, Dr Bromley had 279 milligrams of alcohol in 100 millilitres of blood.

In brief

Students urged to 'squat'

Students were urged yesterday to squat in council-owned properties this autumn if local authorities refuse to help them to find accommodation. Mr John Randall, president of the National Union of Students, told a London conference that housing units for normal families could be used as short-term accommodation.

Students housing should be treated not as a special case but as part of a national housing policy under the control of one ministry, he said.

Syllabus 'illegal'

Birmingham Education Committee has been advised by counsel that a school syllabus containing a section on communism, attacked as "too unorthodox" by Conservative councillors, contravenes the 1944 Education Act's definition of the word "syllabus".

Plea change refused

An attempt by Martin Fenton, who is accused of murdering four people in a Torquay casino, to change his plea of not guilty to murder to one of guilty of manslaughter was rejected by the prosecution at Exeter Crown Court yesterday.

Smaller all-in schools

Comprehensive schools are getting smaller, and only six out of 1,800 have 2,000 or more pupils, the Campaign for Comprehensive Education said yesterday. Their average size had been falling for 15 years instead of rising, it added.

Mr Foot's aid sought

Publishers of provincial newspapers and magazines and employers in the general printing industry are to see Mr Foot, Secretary of State for Employment, today to ask him to intervene in their dispute over pay with the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades.

House blaze kills two

Mr Douglas Millington, aged 52, and his daughter, Carol, aged 14, were killed, and his wife, son and grandson and a fireman were injured when fire gutted the family home at Dudley, Worcestershire, yesterday.

BBC 'need £2 licence rise to keep up service'

By Kenneth Gossling

Unless BBC television licence fee is at least £2 increase by next year, it will not be possible to maintain the service present form, Mr Alasdair Macdonald, director of programmes yesterday.

Mr Milne told a meeting of the BBC Board of Governors that the 1970 increase of 10p had been massively inflated. Programme being repeated at the nine hours a week because could not afford to make new ones, and he feared that a rise in the number of television licences—don't know in April over last year's figure—would also affect.

Throughout the 1960s licence had been given 15p increase each year. In the past four years the real price terms had been a disaster.

Most pension rises will be on time, Mrs Castle says

By Our Labour Staff

Most people receiving retirement and widow's pensions should get their increases from July 22, the date originally planned. That assurance was given in the Commons yesterday by Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, when she announced the terms on which industrial action by civil servants that threatened to delay the rises had been called off.

Mrs Castle said most of those whose pension books were processed in the Department of Health and Social Security office in Newcastle upon Tyne would receive their increases on time, although a few might have to wait for a week or two.

With the best will in the world, she added, the supply of pension books, which had to be individually in local would be delayed in cases.

My department will guide on this matter, she said, until July 22, when we see a programme is going on.

From the terms the announced for ending time by 40,000 men the Civil and Public Association, it was clear the original demand of sum payment for de extra work involved in meeting the pension was not met.

Parliamentary report

Concorde losses estimated challenged by BAC chief

By Arthur Reed

The forecast by British Airways that it might lose up to £25m a year operating a fleet of five Concorde's has been challenged by Sir George Edwards, chairman of the British Aircraft Corporation, manufacturer of the jetliner.

In a letter published yesterday, to Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, who is carrying out an inquiry into the future of the £1,000m Anglo-French project, Sir

George said that the Airways report appeared to have led many people to conclude that Concorde losses were due to the poor cost of the Concorde. "On BAC's own figures, the losses are not so great," he said.

Sir George said the operating cost of £5.25 hour and with fares between first class plus 20 per cent profit as soon as full.

MP given date for meeting on corruption

Mr Edward Milne, Independent MP for Blyth, will have an official meeting with the Attorney General next week to discuss allegations of local government corruption in the North-East.

Mr Milne, who has been demanding the meeting for some weeks, was given the date of June 20 yesterday afternoon.

Among matters to be discussed at the meeting will be the alleged sale in 1972 of two two-price bungalows to co Durham police officers by a prominent northern builder.

The existence of documents relating to the sale was disclosed in *The Times* last month.

Wife of spy guilty men are still free

Mrs Maureen Bin of David Bingham, spy, declared last guilty men were speaking on independence of today's report said of her husband: "Like a pebble in the ripple, he is not so out."

She could not secrets without civil naval staff and civil

Mrs Bingham, as released from Holby four days ago after months of a 24-hour for aiding her husband, she thought might want to see

Weather forecast and recordings



Channel Isles, SW, NW England, Wales, Lake District, Glasgow. Clouds at first with occasional drizzle in places and hill and coastal fog patches, sunny intervals later; wind W, moderate; max temp 18°C (64°F).

N Ireland: Cloudy at first with occasional drizzle, hill and coastal fog patches, sunny intervals later; wind W, moderate or fresh; max temp 12°C (54°F).

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, E Scotland, Aberdeen, Moray Firth, central Highlands: Mainly dry, with sunny spells, especially in afternoon; wind W, fresh; max temp 20°C (68°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Friday: Dry and warm over most of England and Wales, cloudy in Scotland and N. Ireland with rain mainly in NW. Ireland with rain.

Sea passages: S North Sea (E): Wind NW, moderate becoming W, light; sea slight becoming smooth. Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind W, light becoming variable; sea smooth.

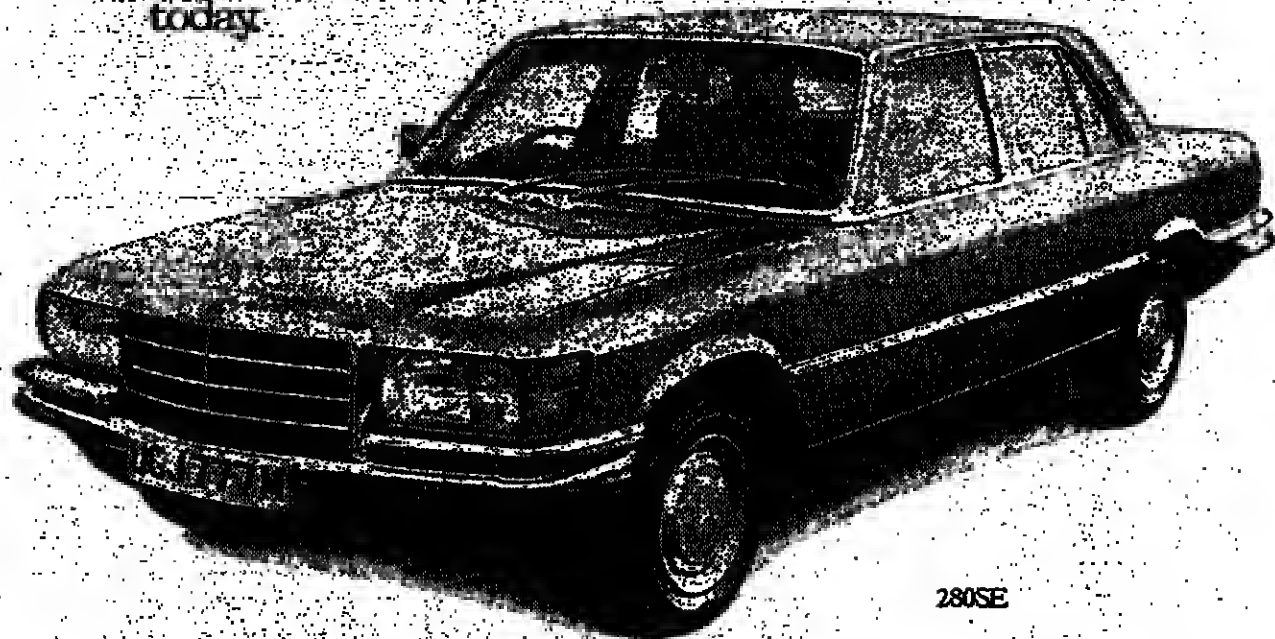
WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c. cloud; f. fair; r. rain; s. sun; th. thunder.

rain : s. sun : th. cloud.										
Area	C	F	th	C	F	th	C	F	th	
Albany	12	54	100	1013.0	12	54	100	1013.0	12	54
Amsterdam	11	52	100	1013.0	11	52	100	1013.0	11	52
Antwerp	10	50	100	1013.0	10	50	100	1013.0	10	50
Batavia	9	48	100	1013.0	9	48	100	1013.0	9	48
Bombay	8	46	100	1013.0	8	46	100	1013.0	8	46
Buenos Aires	7	45	100	1013.0	7	45	100	1013.0	7	45
Calcutta	6	43	100	1013.0	6	43	100	1013.0	6	43
Canton	5	41	100	1013.0	5	41	100	1013.0	5	41
Cebu	4	39	100	1013.0	4	39	100	1013.0	4	39
Colon	3	37	100	1013.0	3	37	100	1013.0	3	37
Hankow	2	36	100	1013.0	2	36	100	1013.0	2	36
Hongkong	1	34	100	1013.0	1	34	100	1013.0	1	34
Kobe	0	32	100	1013.0	0	32	100	1013.0	0	32
London	-1	30	100	1013.0	-1	30	100	1013.0	-1	30
Lyons	-2	28	100	1013.0	-2	28	100	1013.0	-2	28
Manila	-3	27	100	1013.0	-3	27	100	1013.0	-3	27
Peking	-4	25	100	1013.0	-4	25	100	1013.0	-4	25
Rangoon	-5	23	100	1013.0	-5	23	100	1013.0	-5	23
San Francisco	-6	21	100	1013.0	-6	21	100	1013.0	-6	21
Shanghai	-7	19	100	1013.0	-7	19	100	1013.0	-7	19
Singapore	-8	17	100	1013.0	-8	17	100	1013.0	-8	17
Sourabaya	-9	15	100	1013.0	-9	15	100	1013.0	-9	15
Tientsin	-10	13	100	1013.0	-10	13	100	1013.0	-10	13
Yokohama	-11	11	100	1013.0	-11	11	100	1013.0	-11	11

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Before we look at any of the other advantages, the first fact is you've a better chance of arriving at all.

Because one thing all the experts will agree is that Mercedes-Benz are just about the safest cars on the roads today.



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So that even after a 300 mile journey you're still ready for more.

So that even after a London jam you'll still be able to find your feet.

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'It was a tribute to the comfort of the 230.4 that the ordeal was not as frustrating as it might have been.'

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With the result that you can almost unintentionally put in very high average speeds.

And when you think about it, isn't that, today, what you really want?

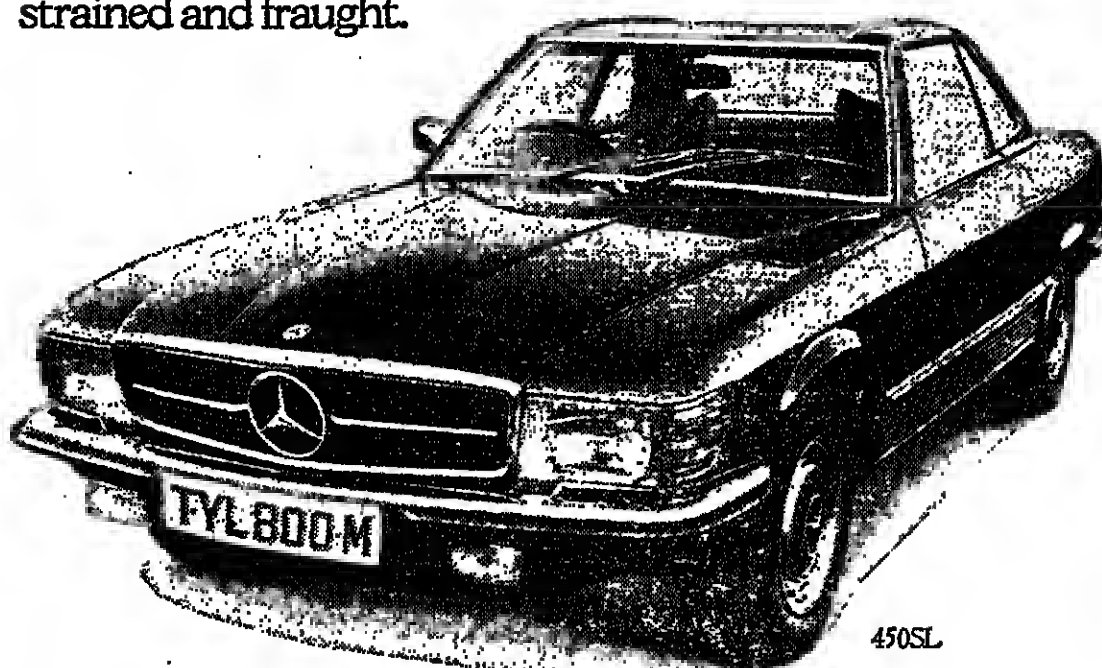
You arrive feeling fit for business.

You know how it is when you have to drive anywhere to keep an appointment:

A slog up the motorway is never going to help your pitch for that multi-million pound contract.

A battle through the city will hardly help towards a relaxed new business presentation.

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The more technically-minded might like to hear about your 450's starting torque compensation, for instance. (Under heavy acceleration it actually prevents rear end squat.)

But more than likely they'll simply be interested in the washers and wipers you've got on your SLC's headlights.

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450SLC

Whatever everyone chooses to talk about, though, one thing's for certain—they will talk.

And whenever people do that, you can always be sure of one other thing too:

Everyone knows you've arrived.



Mercedes-Benz

WEST EUROPE

General Spinoza says democracy must precede independence

From Jose Sherriliff
Lisbon, June 11

President Spinoza told the nation today that the right of the population to self-determination cannot but lead to the development of a decolonization programme.

This, he said, did not imply the immediate granting of independence to Portugal's overseas provinces, as the process would be based on a four-point programme.

General Spinoza was speaking at the investiture of General Silveiro Marques as the new Governor-General of Angola and of Dr Henrique Soares de Mello as the Governor-General of Mozambique.

The President said that the African wars had originated "from the error of denying to the overseas population the inalienable moral right to self-determination." The granting of this right was the basis of the political philosophy of the Armed Forces Movement, he said, and they will carry it through.

"The fulcrum of our ideal is the concept of self-determination," he stated, adding that he did not hold the concept of self-determination as merely applicable to the African territories. He considered that basically the purpose of the April 25 movement was the re-

covery of this very right for the Portuguese people.

"Self-determination does not exist without democracy," he said, "and a democracy does not exist when political decisions are taken under the cover of pretended representation and specious distortions of legitimate rights."

The programme of decolonization, the general continued, must be based on four points: the establishment of peace, acceleration of reconstruction and development, the establishment of a broad framework for democratic participation, with accelerated regionalization of political, economic and social structures. Recourse to popular consultation would be the final step in putting these principles into practice.

First of all, however, peace must be restored, and this can only be achieved if both sides agree on a ceasefire "so that there may be a platform of understanding on which the two sides may base their decision to cease fighting."

The general also spoke of "the necessity to continue national mobilization," which must now be switched totally from the military plane to the civil one so that "the human and material potential which up to now is being wastefully consumed in an endless war should be transformed into a labour force and a factor for building progress and well-being."

Socialists bitter over fall of Italian coalition

Continued from page 1

The ultimatum was extended by 24 hours, but no agreement was reached.

The Socialists claim that they had accepted to a large extent the requirements of the Christian Democrats and that the real disagreement at the end concerned mainly the degree of relaxation of credit facilities.

They say that they wanted autonomy but they found a constructive form of austerity and one which would not last indefinitely.

Whatever weight one places on the Socialist's feeling that the collapse of the Government was forced on them, it is certain that for the moment they are more at ease out of office.

Their own rank and file and the trade unions were allowing them little room for manoeuvre

and their demands for a more liberal credit policy were unlikely to get much of a hearing from their Christian Democrat colleagues. Besides, there are important regional elections in Sicily next weekend and the Socialists invariably feel that their traditional supporters prefer them when they are out of government.

President Leone may be forced to aim at nothing better than a minority government of Christian Democrats. Such an interim solution might permit urgent financial measures to be taken without too much strain within the Government itself while parliamentary support could be forthcoming on the grounds that no other administration was possible.

Leading article, page 17

36 Cabinets in 31 years

There have been 36 Italian governments since the fall of Mussolini in 1943. They are listed below with their prime ministers, party composition and date of taking office.

The party initials are as follows: DC Christian Democrat; PCI Communist; PSI Socialist; PSDI Democratic Labour Party; PLI Liberal Party; PSDI Social Democrat Party; PRI Republican Party.

Badoglio	25.7.43
Badoglio	22.4.44
Bonomi (DC, PCI, PSDI, PLI, PSI)	18.6.44
Bozoni (DC, PCI, PSDI, PLI, PSI)	12.12.44
Parodi (DC, PCI, PSDI, PLI, PSI)	21.6.45
De Gasperi (DC, PCI, PSDI, PLI, PSI, P d'Az, PLI)	10.12.45
De Gasperi (DC, PCI, PSDI, PLI, PSI)	13.7.46
De Gasperi (DC, PCI, PSDI, PLI, PSI)	2.2.47
De Gasperi (DC, PSDI, PRI, PLI)	31.3.47
De Gasperi (DC, PSDI, PLI, PRI)	23.5.48
De Gasperi (DC, PSDI, PRI)	27.1.50

De Gasperi (DC, PRI)	27.7.51
De Gasperi (DC)	16.7.53
Pella (DC)	17.8.53
Panfili (DC)	18.1.54
Scelba (DC, PSDI, PLI)	10.2.54
Scelba (DC, PSDI, PLI)	6.7.55
Zoli (DC)	19.5.57
Fanfani (DC, PSDI)	1.7.58
Segni (DC)	15.2.59
Tambroni (DC)	23.6.60
Fanfani (DC)	26.7.60
Fanfani (DC, PSDI, PRI)	21.2.62
Leone (DC)	21.6.63
Moro (DC, PSI, PSDI, PRI)	4.12.63
Moro (DC, PSI, PSDI, PRI)	22.7.64
Moro (DC, PSI, PSDI, PRI)	23.2.66
Leone (DC)	24.6.68
Rumor (DC, PSI, PSDI, PRI)	12.12.68
Rumor (DC, PSI, PSDI, PRI)	5.8.69
Rumor (DC, PSI, PSDI, PRI)	27.3.70
Colombo (DC, PSI, PSDI, PRI)	7.8.70
Andreotti (DC)	17.2.72
Andreotti (DC, PSDI, PLI)	26.6.72
Rumor (DC, PSI, PSDI, PRI)	8.7.73
Rumor (DC, PSI, PSDI)	13.3.74

Europa prize winners on show in Turin

Prize-winning entries in the competition organized by Europa—the monthly newspaper published jointly by The Times, Le Monde, Die Welt and La Stampa—were on display at the exhibition held in Turin last month.

The competition was for students of all nationalities between 16 and 22 years of age on the theme of "The Condition of Youth in Today's World." Entries could be written, reports, paintings, sculptures, films or any other kind of audio-visual material.

The announcements in The Times at the beginning of this year quoted prizes to a value of 20m lire (about £13,300) of which the first three prizes would be 5m, 3m and 2m lire and 10 prizes of 1m lire. But the judges decided that no works were sufficient to warrant standing to warrant these large sums and that it would be better to divide the prize money into smaller sums

making a total of 52 prizes rather than 13. These prizes ranged from 1m lire to 100,000 lire.

Prizes awarded to entries received by The Times were as follows: Nicholas Pole, Christ's College, Cambridge, for a film on city traffic (1m lire); Makoto Hara, 11-29, Enbra Nahonku, Tokyo, for three tapes of electronic music titled "Beyond Pollution" (750,000 lire); Jacqueline Tammenon, Bakker, St Hilda's College, Oxford, for a written report (600,000 lire); Li Yung-yeung, 19 Ellerslie Road, London, W12, for a painting (300,000 lire); Gilbert Browne, 43, Hillon Road, Leeds, 8, for a lithograph (250,000 lire); winners of 100,000 lire prizes included Paul Baker of Manchester (written report); Wendy Smith of Cardiff (sculpture); Rukmini Bhaia, Calcutta (written report); and Neelina Mohan Jag, Delhi (written report).

Concorde wins clearance for Boston visit

Paris, June 11.—Concorde will fly to London on Thursday now that a United States judge has cleared the way for the aircraft to land there, French officials said today.

Concorde's flight for the inauguration of Boston's new airport had been in doubt after environmentalists applied for a restraining order which the judge refused.

The aircraft will visit Miami before returning to Paris, Reuters, AP.

Mr Wilson puts Mr Berkhouwer straight

By John Groser
Political Staff

After the reports of what Mr Cornelis Berkhouwer, president of the European Parliament, said in Strasbourg on Monday

after his visit to Mr Wilson at 10 Downing Street, the Prime Minister yesterday issued a statement in which he explained "the position as it was."

On the inclusion of Labour MPs in the British delegation to the European assembly, the Prime Minister would have known that what he told Mr Berkhouwer was that this was



M. Jobert: A movement to rally the young and politically inactive.

M Jobert plans fresh grouping

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, June 11

M. Michel Jobert, the former Foreign Minister, today took a further step towards returning to active politics.

He announced, in his characteristically restrained manner, that he wished to sketch the lines of a centre-left political movement, "a gathering of democrats" within the framework of the new Government majority.

He said at a press conference that he had received tokens of encouragement and support from many people. He did not underestimate the difficulties and did not wish to compete with anyone. But there were millions of people not normally politically active, who had taken part in the last presidential elections, and 2,000,000 young people between 18 and 21 who were to be given the right to vote. This was enough of a field for his endeavours.

The Government must aim at a true management of French interests. If we lose sight of this, France could very easily become a supported country," he said, referring to offers of German financial aid. He criticized implicitly the Government's reformist zeal, by emphasizing that one could not simply ease the past at one stroke, or one's own responsibilities in it.

If capitalism wanted to survive, it must become reconciled to the notion of participation. Waste of public money must be fought against, along with injustice and inequality.

The Government's hopes of a regrouping of the centre: that would draw the Socialists away from the Communists could not succeed if one tried to carry it out from a position on the right, and did not take into account the many good reasons why people voted Communist.

becoming Minister for Reforms.

A version of the facts is challenged by the Elysee. M. Poniatowski, the Minister of the Interior, who acts as spokesman for the Council of Ministers, said that no decision had been taken on this.

M. Servan-Schreiber said he had confidence in the determination of M. Giscard d'Estaing to carry out reforms, and he would do everything in his power to contribute to the success of the President.

But in a violent attack against the Gaullist party he added: "The UDR heritage must be wiped out. It impedes the forward march of France. The new President must become rapidly conscious of the misleading character of the Gaullist blackmail over dissolution and elections. It is mere bluff."

By acting as I did, I rejected blackmail and submission, and I freed M. Giscard d'Estaing from the blackmail of the UDR and the military.

M. Servan-Schreiber said he would have no successor as Minister for Reforms. The President, with whom he had talked for half an hour yesterday, had been "direct and frank" in not replacing him, and thus himself

M Jobert drew a gloomy picture of the position of France and the difficulties facing it. A policy, as he saw it, was based on three imperatives: respect for the institutions of the Fifth Republic, and well-conducted defence and foreign policies.

"The Government must aim at a true management of French interests. If we lose sight of this, France could very easily become a supported country," he said, referring to offers of German financial aid. He criticized implicitly the Government's reformist zeal, by emphasizing that one could not simply ease the past at one stroke, or one's own responsibilities in it.

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Soames trade talks in New Zealand

From Our Political Correspondent
Strasbourg, June 11

Sir Christopher Soames, the European Commissioner for external relations, told the Parliament in Strasbourg today that he has accepted an invitation from the New Zealand Government to visit the country in September to discuss the future pattern of trade.

He was replying to questions from Lord Chelwood and Lord St Oswald, of the British Conservative delegation, who emphasized that under the treaty of accession New Zealand's returns from dairy and sheep meat exports are now far below those justified by present costs.

Parliamentary report, page 10

Madrid reports of retirement of military chief

From Our Correspondent
Madrid, June 11

Lieutenant-General Manuel Diaz-Alegría Gutierrez will be relieved of his job soon as chief of the joint chiefs of staff of the Spanish armed forces, reliable sources said today.

A Government spokesman could not confirm the report. The general, who is 67, is known as a political moderate and is highly influential in military and political circles.

The sources said that the reason which will be given for the removal of the political moderate from the nation's top military post is that he has already had a two-year extension of active duty beyond the retiring age of 65.

OVERSEAS

President Nixon found by judge to be obstructing fair trial in Ellsberg break-in case

From Fred Emery
Washington, June 11

A federal judge today found that President Nixon was obstructing a fair trial in the so-called plumb case. Judge Gerhard Gesell ordered the case of Mr John Ehrlichman, "separated" from that facing the three other alleged conspirators, who will go on trial next Monday.

Mr Ehrlichman, one of the President's most senior former advisers, thus gains a respite amid formal protests from the Watergate prosecution team and by implication the President's good faith is suspect.

The reason is the President's refusal to allow Judge Gesell the final say on which White House documents may be relevant to Mr Ehrlichman's defence. The President's case rests on an absolute assertion of "executive privilege" purported to give the President and no one else, in the courts or Congress, sole control over executive branch documents.

The suspicion which lies behind the prosecutor's protest that Mr Ehrlichman has had enough chance to prepare his case, is that he and the President are conspiring to have the case dismissed.

The judge has threatened to do this on purely legal grounds. Any defendant is entitled to potentially incriminating evidence in the Government's possession. In this case, Mr Ehrlichman asserts that his notes of conversations with the President, including extraordinarily what they do not contain, will

help to clear him. The judge obviously must ensure his right to a fair trial.

However, the issue of executive privilege is partly related to the Supreme Court consideration of the Watergate prosecution's demand for 64 more White House tapes, which the President is refusing. A decision should come down early next month and, as many assume, it goes against the President, there will be a different legal complexion on the whole matter.

In the Ehrlichman case, the President offered a variety of schemes whereby his former assistant might review but not copy his notes. The White House offer, founded, however, on Mr Nixon's pretension to retain sole judge of their relevance to the trial.

The judge well knew of course that Mr Ehrlichman and his counsel—who is also lawyer for Mr Daniel Ellsberg, the President's close friend—were completely welcome at the White House.

After the "separation" decision, Mr Ehrlichman predictably declared that there was no substance to the suspicion of a plot to abort the case. But he had to admit to being "gratified" He is accused of plotting to violate the rights of Dr Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist by organizing the plumbers' break-in at his office.

Mr Ehrlichman, admitting that the break-in was "authorized," maintains that it was done for "national security" reasons, to find out more about Dr Ellsberg follow-

ing his release of the "Pentagon papers."

This defence has been severely foisted by the guilty pleas entered in the case by Mr Ehrlichman's former White House associates. Mr Egil Krogh, retained by the national security agencies, and Mr Charles Colson, last week admitted that he had been conspiring to obstruct justice in the trial of Dr Ellsberg by procuring "defamatory" material.

Today's delay now leaves only those who carried out the break-in to face justice next Monday. The case of the same men convicted for breaking in at the Watergate. They are Mr Gordon Liddy, the only man to go down, Mr Richard Barker and Mr Eugene Martinez.

The President's interference is certain to be considered in the impeachment inquiry. However, the President's latest, and seemingly final refusal of evidence to the House Judiciary committee, appears to have split members along partisan lines.

The Republicans have called on the Democratic chairman to begin hearing such witnesses as Mr Haldeman, Mr Ehrlichman, Mr Colson and Mr Dean. The Democrats want to complete the hearing on evidence on which to call witnesses, in which they are likely to have their way.

One Republican who hitherto has been in the President's camp, Congressman Robert McClell, said he would introduce a motion in the full House of Representatives demanding that the denied subpoenas should be obeyed by Mr Nixon.

Favourable Nato view of new nuclear strategy

From Our Correspondent
Oslo, June 11

The Nato Nuclear Planning Group met in Bergen this morning for its semi-annual conference. This is the first meeting of its kind in Norway, and eight defence ministers, among them Mr Schlesinger, the United States Minister of Defence, took part.

The agenda for the meeting has not been published, but the main items are known. Today a report was given by Mr Schlesinger on the new United States nuclear strategy. Sources close to the conference say that there was no criticism from the other seven ministers on his review.

The new strategy is a consequence of the development of multi-warhead, intercontinental rockets as well as the increased accuracy of the new generation of intercontinental missiles. The new policy is labelled "Counterforce Strategy" to take over from the previous "Countersurvivability" strategy.

Mr Schlesinger was asked whether the new strategy would have the same effect as the previous deterrence based on massive retaliation, and whether the new nuclear defence principles

would not lead to Europe becoming a nuclear battlefield. He emphasized that the new strategy had taken Europe into special account when the reorganization of priorities was worked out.

Another item today was a report by Mr Alf Pedersen, the Norwegian Minister of Defence, on Norway's base and nuclear policy. A detailed explanation of this policy had been asked for from several quarters in Nato.

The principles of Norway's base policy, which was formulated as early as February 1948, and the nuclear policy in the mid 1950s. The main principle is that Norway will not accept foreign bases or nuclear weapons on its soil except in case of war or threat of war.

Since the new strategy is based on the non-proliferation treaty, an implication of the Norwegian base policy is that the country's defence in crisis or war relies on support and reinforcement by allies.

The main item was the traditional review since the previous meeting, which is said to include details of American information gathered by satellite concerning the continued build-up of Soviet forces in the Murmansk area.

Strikers at riot gold mine resume working

From Our Correspondent
Johannesburg, June 11

A leading strike at Harmony Gold Mine in the Orange Free State resumed work today after a substantial pay offer on top of the 10 per cent increase awarded last Friday.

The mine's administration disclosed that four men died during Sunday night's riot. One had been shot by police.

Trouble at Harmony and other gold mines has claimed the lives of more than 20 miners since the end of the 1960s. The Union Council of South Africa called for an independent inquiry into the riots.

New York's hot buses invaded by cockroaches

From Our Correspondent
New York, June 11

Several buses here had to be evacuated yesterday as cockroaches started swarming over passengers, and there were angry complaints.

It seems that the cockroaches nest in the buses' engines. They are driven out in very hot weather like the present heat-wave.

Bus officials claim that they cannot get rid of the buses, but it is not possible to kill cockroaches eggs. Passengers, however, claim that the trouble comes from insufficient cleaning.

First visit to British girl

From Our Correspondent
Berlin, June 11

It was announced today that British officials in East Berlin will have their first opportunity tomorrow to meet the Soviet-born girl, detained by the East Germans earlier this month.

Officially nothing is known about the 23-year-old student other than that she has been detained under laws about assisting East Germans to escape.

She is said to be a student of the East German University of Applied Sciences, and is alleged to have tried to get her East Berlin friend, a coach of the Dynamo football club, across to the west.

Guerrillas urged to end rivalry

From Our Correspondent
Mogadishu, June 11

The foreign ministers of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) today urged the guerrilla groups in Portugal's African territories that they must co-ordinate their policies in negotiations with the new Lisbon Government.

After a lengthy debate they drew up a set of guidelines, in the form of a draft resolution, which will be put to the heads of state of the 42 member nations of OAU meeting in Mogadishu tomorrow.

A spokesman said the foreign ministers agreed that before ceasefire negotiations could begin the Portuguese Government must make an unambiguous declaration that it will recognize the right of its African territories to self-determination and independence.

The granting of independence must be unconditional," he added.

The resolution also referred to the Yaounde declaration of February this year, which discouraged the proliferation of liberation groups and set targets for OAU recognition aid support.

The rivalry among the three guerrilla groups in Angola was a key point in the debate, with several African countries insisting on a common front in view of the new Portuguese situation.

The draft resolution, which said: "All liberation movements must adjust and co-ordinate their policies with regard to the Portuguese."

Referring to efforts by African leaders to effect a reconciliation between the three Angolan liberation movements, the OAU spokesman said it was hoped this would make place during the conference.

But the foreign ministers warned the liberation movements that they must remain vigilant despite changes in Portugal and continue their struggle.

The early arrival here yesterday of President Gowon of Nigeria was understood to be linked with his Government's efforts to bring about a reconciliation among the three Angolan guerrilla groups. Angola is the only Portuguese territory where negotiations have not yet begun with the new Lisbon regime.

General Gowon, who is the present chairman of OAU, said today that the Organization must not waste its time on what he called "frivolities and unnecessary misunderstandings. The OAU would 'not make it' if differences were allowed to dominate the organization."

Conference sources said General Gowon, who is carrying a message from President Spinoza of Portugal to OAU leaders, considered the split in the Angola liberation movements not only an advantage for the Portuguese but the only barrier to independence.

The meeting of foreign ministers today also discussed the split that has developed between Arab and black African nations, which complained that the oil producing countries had not done enough to help them offset the staggering increase in oil prices.

The foreign ministers further recommended member states to take "diplomatic action" against countries which provide large numbers of immigrants to Rhodesia. Salisbury has announced plans to try to attract a million white immigrants from North America, Europe and Australia.

The Pope asked to remove bishop from Rhodesia

From Our Correspondent
Salisbury, June 11

A leading Roman Catholic lay group has appealed to the Pope to remove the Bishop of Unst, Mr Donald Langham, from Rhodesia and Africa. The appeal was made in Salisbury today by Commander Stanley Trethowan, the British-born president of the influential Church Club.

Speaking on behalf of his club committee, Commander Trethowan said there was deep concern at a statement Mr Langham was said to have made at a conference in New York on May 30.

He was reported to have said that the black population of Rhodesia was living under a reign of terror comparable to Nazi Germany, that human rights in Rhodesia were grossly violated and on one seemed to care. The bishop also was alleged to have said that police were sent to Rhodesia from South Africa to help with repression.

Commander Trethowan said: "We know, and the bishop knows, that such statements are a complete and untruthful distortion of the true facts. Not the first time the bishop has made statements of this sort, and on almost every occasion he has said that he would be prohibited from going to Rhodesia."

"Peace and justice" persons in Rhodesia: the aim of every person, believe that the bishop's statements are "status destroying any progress achieving this."

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Jews and Arabs in plea to end violence

From Eric Marsden
Jerusalem, June 11

Jewish and Arab writers, intellectuals living in Israel, have joined in an appeal, not to terrorism, but to violence for political purposes anywhere in the world.

ro bedecked with Stars and pes in readiness for sident Nixon's arrival today

Martin
11
Nixon will arrive tomorrow to a welcome anything afforded read of government Khushchov visit. The Egyptians have effort to ensure that y visit will be the y Mr Nixon's Middle
the Watergate been studiously ig the Egyptians, the iments involving r have caused a at by the Secretary resion has it any sed their determ- nake the event a Mr Nixon's Water-
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n have been build- l arches and erect- of Mr Nixon and lat, a vast security e been in progress e and troops have eas through which sidents will pass- n helped by more American secret low in for the
planned train- i Cairo to Alex- not been left to ican helicopters en taking part in- al mine sweep- 1 the 130 miles of wo presidents will stops on the way

Seoul defies Japan's warning on relations

From Peter Hazelhurst
Tokyo, June 11
Japan's relations with South Korea came under further strain today when a senior Foreign Ministry official informed Mr Kakuei Tanaka, the Prime Minister, that in spite of past assurances the South Korean authorities were determined to prosecute Mr Kim Dae Jung, the Korean Opposition leader, who was kidnapped from a Tokyo hotel 10 months ago.
The official, Mr Masuro Takashima, who returned from Seoul last night, also told Mr Tanaka and senior members of the Cabinet that President Park Chung Hee had decided to charge two Japanese citizens with political offences in spite of recent warnings by Tokyo that the proposed trial would impair ties between the two countries.
Mr Kim Dae Jung was abducted by South Korean intelligence agents in August last year and released near his residence in Seoul. The Japanese Government said it was questioning the South Korean regime to issue an exit permit to Mr Kim. The latter is President Park's main political rival and was kept under conditions similar to a house arrest last year.
After receiving a vague assurance from Seoul that Mr Kim would not be prosecuted for "political offences" Mr Tanaka decided to resume aid to South Korea in December last year.
The issue came to a head last week when the South Korean authorities decided to ignore pressures from Tokyo and instructed Mr Kim to appear before a court to answer charges that he had violated the country's electoral laws when he contested the presidential election in 1971. He had alleged that President Park was planning to control South Korea as a "generalissimo".
The Japanese warning on relations between the two countries concerned President Park's plans to prosecute under South Korea's rules restricting political activities after they had apparently established contacts with and assisted dissident students this year.
Mr Takashima said that the South Korean authorities planned to put the two Japanese on trial on Saturday while emphasizing that it did not intend to interfere in the internal process of law in South Korea.
Tokyo, June 11.—The Tokyo High Court today jailed a Korean for life on several counts which included shooting two people dead and holding 13 others hostage.
Kim H. Ro, aged 45, had shot two men at night club in Shinjima, in central Japan, in February, 1968. Armed with a rifle and dynamite sticks, he held the police at bay for 88 hours, holding 13 people hostage in an inn.
The court quashed a lower court decision acquitting him on two of the counts.—Reuter.

One way to ease the burden on a prisoner's family

Pauline Hoare married her husband while he was serving a prison sentence for robbery with violence, and she had become pregnant by him before he went into jail. The wedding took place in a register office in Liverpool. The prisoner arrived in handcuffs, which were taken off for the few minutes the ceremony lasted, then put back on for the wedding photographs. He was then returned to prison in a Black Maria. Pauline followed behind in a car and was allowed a normal 30-minute prison visit.
Her daughter was three when her husband was released. "It was a traumatic experience. The first time she saw him in bed with me she screamed and screamed. She didn't know him at all. She couldn't understand why he was living with us," Mrs Hoare says.
It is to relieve some of these pressures on family life, and to try to ensure that more marriages survive prison separations, that the Prisoners' Wives Union is demonstrating in London today. The members are asking for family visiting centres, flats inside the prison perimeter, where a prisoner can periodically spend up to 48 hours with his wife and children, under circumstances as normal as possible.
"We're not sex freaks. We're just normal people who can't see any other way of keeping families together," says Mrs Margaret Tuttle, an ex-convict woman, whose husband is now serving 18 years for armed robbery, and who founded the union from her home last September.
In February this year the union moved to a shop front in the Hornsey Road, North London, and more than 100 women with husbands in jail have since been helped with problems of social security, visiting, children's clothes and too many emotional problems that beset people who suddenly find themselves alone.
Family visiting centres have been running for many years in the United States, Australia, Mexico and Canada, with fairly mixed results. One Canadian ex-prisoner interviewed not long ago said that he had been teased by the other prisoners when his wife came on a conjugal visit. "The real problem is that everyone else in the jail knows that you're going out there for some time only."
Another added that these centres could only work with prisoners on short sentences. "If I'd been in for a long stretch then I'd rather not have seen my wife at all and just called it a day." Not surprisingly there is no real way of working out how many families have been kept together by the experiment.
The Home Office here has been resolutely against the idea of such centres. The last statement on the subject was made in July 1973 when the Home Office reported that it had no plans for conjugal visits, that these were unacceptable to many people, and that they would cause embarrassment and anxiety to other wives.
While not everyone would go along with such seemingly Victorian attitudes, many of the people involved with prison visiting are cautious about promoting family centres.
Diana Butt, chairman of the visitors centre at Pentonville (which opened in 1971 across the way from the prison as an alternative to the prison waiting room for wives and friends) says there are many more immediate and important problems where wives are concerned.

And be, too, is pessimistic about the future of proper family centres inside jails. "Conjugal visits raise a lot of problems in people's minds. What about the morality of them? What about men who have girl friends? What about security?"
And yet very keen support for family centres comes from an unexpected source. Mr Percy Russell, Chief Probation Officer for Hampshire, and a long-time campaigner for improving prison visiting conditions, says he cannot see the objections to them. "Centres could be built on to the prison walls. There wouldn't be a security risk: no one would mind being searched. You want to rehabilitate prisoners, not destroy them."
Mr Russell is responsible for setting up a house on the Isle of Wight where wives with husbands in Albany, Camp Hill and Parkhurst can spend four days at a time and be granted an extra amount of visiting time each day. "In this way families can't just have that same conversation about facts over and over again that they have with normal visits but have to get down to real conversations about themselves."
Between 90 and 100 families spend time at the house each year. Mr Russell has also pressed the prison authorities to let the men come out and visit their families in the house. "But they won't allow it," he says. "It's all very middle class. I have never understood why if a man commits an offence society should turn him into an unwilling monk and his wife into an unwilling nun."
Caroline Moorehead



Mrs Margaret Tuttle: 'We cannot see any other way of keeping our families together'.

nunist takes

Britain
1
Vietnamese Government 200 soldiers wounded yesterday a half of them in communist counter-attack forces on the distant at 25 miles north
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communist casual as 122 killed by communist cas- ported in battles troyed village of tary sources 're- tions more com- destroyed in air-
said that fierce aircraft fire was mously. I attention, being on the fighting, there were still to with high co- ern) coast area: nment soldiers, nd 23 wounded at troops under mm mortar fire- gar base, Camp south-west of
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re two sides met ne since the end e regular joint miniae meeting, namense spokes- wards that the agreed to w- l concessions at ing on Thursday, ld discuss again sion of the com- ions' diplomatic

Peking told of Pakistan's concern at Indian bomb

From David Bonavia
Peking, June 11
Pakistan has neither sought nor received a guarantee of Chinese protection against Indian nuclear weapons, it is reliably understood in Peking.
Mr Aga Shahi, the head of the Pakistan Foreign Ministry, had talks at the weekend with Chinese officials, including Mr Teng Hsiao-ping, Deputy Prime Minister. The Pakistanis are believed to have reiterated the concern which they have already expressed to the other four nuclear powers, including Britain, in connection with the recent Indian explosion.
"Pakistan's aim is to see the United Nations Security Council's resolution number 255 of 1968 strengthened to enable the original five nuclear powers to warn off immediately any other nation planning to use such weapons in warfare. This would involve, among other things, the removal of the resolution from the provisions concerning the Security Council veto. The Chinese side, it is understood, has promised to consider this proposal.
The Chinese have also reiterated their own position that all nuclear weapons should be banned and destroyed, that nuclear powers should ensure that they would never be the first to use such weapons, and that they should guarantee not to use them against non-nuclear countries.
The Pakistanis have emphasized what must already be of concern to the Chinese, namely that the next two countries likely to develop nuclear weapons are Israel and South Africa and that this is a question of profound importance to the developing countries of Africa and the Middle East.
To offer a nuclear umbrella even to such a close ally as Pakistan would be a completely new departure in Chinese foreign relations. But Peking cannot fail to be worried by the threat of a further break-up of Pakistan, the face of an Indian nuclear threat, which would be a strategic advantage of the Soviet Union.

Detente theme in Soviet elections

From Edmund Stevens
Moscow, June 11
Candidates for election to the Supreme Soviet, the country's parliament, were chosen throughout the Soviet Union. Though their victory on election day, June 16, is assured under the Soviet system, they none the less go through some motions of campaigning, mainly in the form of address meetings of their constituents.
The floodgates of oratory were opened last week by members of the Communist Party's Politburo, whose speeches in abbreviated form are broadcast, televised and published in the central press. Although they predictably all stick to the party line, there are some interesting new answers and shades of emphasis, especially on foreign policy and defence.
Last Tuesday Mr Leonid Brezhnev, the party leader, told Mr Averell Harriman, the veteran American diplomat, that in the election campaign the major emphasis would be on detente and peaceful coexistence.
Mr Alexander Sholepin, chairman of the Soviet Trades Union Council and a former KGB chief, spoke last Monday in a rural constituency near Leningrad. The published version gave foreign policy three paragraphs.
"We are quoted as saying that Soviet efforts had laid a good basis for detente, but he warned his audience that this was only a start, because the forces against detente were still powerful and active, and therefore, our party will do everything to strengthen our defence capacity."

Mr Lee in troop cuts talks

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent
The Singapore Government confirmed yesterday that it is expecting Britain to run down the force of 2,250 troops still stationed on the island.
Mr Lee Kuan Yew, the Singapore Prime Minister, will demand details of the timing of the withdrawal when he visits London next week, an official statement in Singapore said.
It was on: "Although British Government decisions are expected to be announced later in October this year, the Singapore Government would like to have earlier indications of British thinking on a likely timetable for the release of properties occupied by them. This will help in planning their conversion for other uses."
No final list of meetings has yet been prepared for Mr Lee's visit, but it is expected that he will see both Mr Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, and Mr Mason, the Defence Secretary.
The official Whitehall line on any questions relating to the Government's present review of defence spending is that the process is continuing and that no decisions have been taken yet.

Illness may set back Panov departure plan

Moscow, June 11.—Valery Panov, the ballet dancer, fell ill in Leningrad today and may not leave for Israel until Sunday, a friend said tonight. He still planned to collect his visa on Wednesday.
His illness was described as "extreme fatigue brought on by too many troubles and unexpected events."
He was due to leave on Friday with his wife Galina.—Reuter.

hanges in new Whitlam Cabinet

Senator John Wheeldon, the only new minister, became Minister for Repatriation and Compensation with additional responsibility for supervising the organization of the new Australian Insurance Office.
Senator R. Bishop became Postmaster General in place of Mr Lionel Bowen, who was thus enabled to concentrate solely on his portfolio of Special Minister of State and Minister assisting the Prime Minister.
Mr Clyde Cameron took over the post of immigration previously held by Mr Albert Grassby, who lost his seat at the elections.
Mr W. L. Morrison, Minister for Science, will also act as assistant Minister of Defence to Mr Lance Barnard, the former

Mr Wilson has lunch with Saudi Prince

By Our Defence Correspondent
Prince Fahd ibn Abdul Aziz, brother and probable successor of King Faisal of Saudi Arabia, lunched with Mr Wilson yesterday. He is on a short but important visit to London.
Earlier the Prince met Mr Callaghan for an hour.
One of the items of interest to Britain has been the developing relationship between Saudi Arabia and the United States. Prince Fahd and his party are on their way back from Washington, where they signed an agreement guaranteeing substantial military and economic cooperation.

Why a child's earache should never be ignored

In my last article I discussed coughs and colds with the aim of getting the problem into perspective and indicating the limitations of antibiotic treatment. Whereas the child with frequent coughs and colds often does not have a serious problem, the child with earache usually has. I am often concerned by the manner in which a mother describes her child's earache—almost as though it is one of the natural accompaniments of childhood. A runny ear in the sense that there is pus (matter) coming from it is always serious.
The only discharge from the ear which is not serious is that due to wax but this is orange or brown and less runny than the yellowish watery discharge of pus. Wax is formed in the ear passage in order to keep it clear and does not flow naturally to the outside where any excess can be wiped away during bathing. Cleaning out the ear with cotton wool is unnecessary and has the additional disadvantage that it may encourage the child to poke other things into his ear.
The most common reason for earache is inflammation of the middle ear (otitis media). This part of the ear houses the delicate lever system immediately behind the eardrum. Inflammation of the outer ear—the pas-

sage leading down to the drum is another cause of earache. Pain in the ear can also result from inflammation of the throat alone. This is the result of referred pain through a common pathway for the nerves from the two sites. It accounts for the severe pain which may be felt in the ears immediately after removal of the tonsils.
The decision as to which of these three is the cause of the earache requires an examination of the ears and throat. Inflammation of the outer ear causes acute pain when the ear itself is moved, so lying on the ear is painful. On the other hand, because the middle ear is housed inside the skull bones, the pain from inflammation there is not increased by movement of the ear.
Early antibiotic treatment of middle ear inflammation has reduced enormously the incidence of complications, particularly deafness and mastoiditis. However, middle ear disease remains the commonest cause of acquired deafness. Earache is therefore one of those symptoms requiring an early medical opinion and a runny ear usually indicates a delay in treatment. Pus in the middle ear causes the eardrum to bulge and this is visible through an auriscope.
The treatment for this is myringotomy, an operation in which the eardrum is punctured in order to let out the pus. It is always preferable that this should be performed surgically rather than allowing the disease to progress to the point at which the eardrum bursts. The surgeon can pick an innocuous area of the drum for his puncture, whereas spontaneous bursting of the drum can be in a vital spot.
Thanks to antibiotic treatment the operation of myringotomy is seldom required today but the common problem of "glue ear" may be a result of antibiotic therapy, since in developed countries this has largely replaced the problem of discharging ear. In this condition the middle ear is filled with a sticky mucus from which no bacteria are grown. This prevents the eardrum from moving normally so as to conduct sound to the brain, causing the child to be deaf in the affected ear.
Glue ear may respond to medical treatment with antibiotics and decongestants, but very often it requires the insertion into the drum of a very small tube called a grommet. The drum is pierced and as much as possible of the sticky mucus sucked out. The grommet is then inserted into the drum allowing mucus to escape through it over the next few weeks. The grommet usually drops out of its own accord in time, and being so small is often not noticed.
To reduce the risk of further attacks of otitis media, the surgeon may decide to remove the adenoids. These are similar to the tonsils in that they are composed of lymphoid tissue which protects against infection. However, since they are located at the back of the throat just above the uvula, they differ from the tonsils in that they cannot be seen through the mouth without the use of a special instrument. When they enlarge they block the Eustachian tubes; these lead from the throat to the middle ear in order to keep the air pressure equal on both sides of the eardrum.
It is because of the shape of the Eustachian tubes that otitis media is more common in young children than in adults. In the young this tube is short, wide and straight, whereas in the adult it is long, narrow and bent. Consequently, infected material can more easily reach the middle ear from the throat in children, especially in babies who spend longer lying down. It is to prevent mucus from going down the Eustachian tube that babies should always be propped up while feeding.

Hugh Jolly
Dr Jolly regrets that he is unable to enter into correspondence.

A woman's life on the local council

Local politics may not, on the face of it, seem to be an especially glamorous, exciting or even rewarding job for a woman. In fact, many of my friends thought it outside the odds when a fairly radical-thinking outsider like myself decided to take the plunge.
Yet after only one year as a district councillor, I would categorically say it is one of the most underestimated areas where a woman can make an impact, open, and a broad contribution to her community. What is more it is a fabulous, untapped area where so many needed grass-roots reforms can be spearheaded.
True, it has a tarnished image at present with the public convinced it is a job peopled by elderly biddies in archaic mayoral chains or shady sorts on the take. All the more reason why I felt the younger, more ordinary ex-career woman or housewife should get more involved.
She is, after all, for at least 15 or even 20 years of her life concerned fundamentally with the community on a bare-necessity basis, while her husband is off and away at business. It is she who has to worry whether the *husband* is doing his job; whether the children need a pedestrian crossing or even a traffic light at the corner for safe travel; how to rid the area of juggernauts; why her council cannot build a swimming pool like the one over in

her friend's area; whether they really can't avoid a warehouse on that lot at the end of the garden; and so on.
Who better than the housewife to appreciate the subtleties of some of the policy decisions taken by a housing, education or even a recreation amenities committee? How often have I seen small yet vital points brought to a committee's attention by a woman who has quite obviously had to deal with such a matter time and again. Is even the most astute businessman as closely attuned to these domestic-type situations? After all, local politics and local government are very domestic.
Curiously, finding my way in was remarkably easy. Many neighbourhoods seem woefully short of intelligent, solid councillor material. And the new attendance rates (of roughly 25 a meeting) can compare favourably with other part-time work.
I trotted down to a meeting of our local branch of the Conservative Association after a leaflet had been put under my door. Bluntly, I explained that I was interested in the political—not the social. Taken at my word, I was proposed for a seat in the upcoming local elections within months of the day.
Canvassing proved to be uncomfortable at first, since I was repeatedly taken for a door-to-door saleswoman. But as soon as I explained I was not terribly political but felt that there was a job to be done, it was amazing how much support I picked up.
And gradually I developed a rapport which continued after election day. People seemed to find it reassuring to see a local councillor they could talk to in such ordinary places as a meat counter at the supermarket or outside school in the afternoon.
And we achieved results. Not only on committees but on relatively small "community politics" type of matters where a phone call or letter in the right direction got the job some attention. I found that my vote (or voice) in the council chamber or in committee could accomplish much more in many varied areas than all the noise and commotion necessary from the outside.
But it wasn't all joy. The first problem was the timing of meetings. Some special committees met at the awkward dinner hour of 6.30 pm. Try raising a family and meeting that one. But I easily managed the more frequent 8 pm start. And I rationalized that my absences for family reasons were not more frequent than the average male member's for business commitments.
The second problem lay in becoming too involved, a more subtle encroachment upon one's time.
But on the plus side I think it has shown my children that politics is not something for somebody else and very remote. It is very much a part of our own lives.
Andrew Brooks

SPORT

Football

Turning point in world game as Sir Stanley Rous goes

From Geoffrey Green
Football Correspondent
Frankfurt, June 11

England is not in the World Cup and Sir Stanley Rous is no longer president of the Federation Internationale de Football Association (FIFA). The wind has blown and the balance of power of world football has shifted from the old world to the new.

At the 35th congress of the federation in progress here, Sir Stanley, president since 1962, was today voted out of office and Jean Havelange, of Brazil, now takes his place at the summit of the world game.

After failing to gain the required two-thirds majority at the first ballot (62 votes to 56, with four papers invalid) Havelange then won the position on a straight vote by 68 to 52 with Sir Stanley losing further ground. It may not prove a turning point in the history of the game, but for better or for worse, only time will tell.

It was a crowded scene of dramatic undertones—the nations' delegates, ranged in the body of the hall; the gallery, a smoky amalgam of the world's press, radio and television. Like some gathering of the United Nations, each wore earphones plugged in for instantaneous translations of the proceedings.

When the result was announced by Dr Helmut Kasper of Switzerland, the FIFA general secretary, Havelange, advanced to the dais and kissed Sir Stanley on both cheeks. Sir Stanley, who has thanked warmly by Valentin Granatkin, of the Soviet Union, senior vice-president, for all the work he had done for FIFA over the years. When Sir Stanley and two long-serving colleagues were given a standing ovation and then presented with flags to the former president said to the latter: "I am proud to have been your president."

There are no winners here. Nine is in the nature of a wreath. But I hope FIFA will continue to flourish during the president's term of office. It was done with the simple dignity of a big man who has destroyed the world game for so long.

Afterwards, to the British press present, he added: "I've still got a lot of work to do. It will be difficult to edit the book for the future. The trends in modern football are not particularly pleasing. It will be difficult for me to realize for some time that I'm no longer the president of the game, the most political congress I have attended. The executive committee would not even let me



Football power is transferred. Jean Havelange (right) becomes FIFA president in succession to Sir Stanley Rous.

refuse technical information about Taiwan that was not true." Now aged 79—first a schoolmaster, then player, renowned referee who once controlled an FA Cup Final and secretary of the Football Association for 28 years from 1934—Sir Stanley has given a lifetime to football and in the process has left behind many a valued mark on the game. He has been an ambassador and until recently, in the more turbulent waters of today, a bridge between many peoples, north, south, east and west. Now, after 40 years of unbroken service and influence, he is to be replaced by a man who is a back seat and to the relaxation he deserves. Yet active and sturdy, he still has, in his own words, much to do.

Of Mr Havelange, we know little or nothing as yet. One will wish

him well in difficult days and only hope that a firm, diplomatic hand will prevent any split in the game brought about by warring blocs in search of power. As an African delegate was heard to say during the debate: "Unless Peking China are elected to this world body there will be two FIFA's in the world."

It was decided to keep Taiwan as a member country, the delegates rejecting Kuwait's proposal to withdraw and allow the re-affiliation of China. To think that a simple game of rough and tumble first played in the parlours and on the city streets of England, then civilized by the great schools of the day and by the universities, finally to become a world game, a game which has reached a point of political bargaining and wangling.

He scored goals in helping Penarol win the national championship. He is Uruguay's chief hope, chiefly because he is a member of the South American Group Three, in which the opponents are Sweden, Bulgaria and the Netherlands. In a sudden change of plans, Uruguay's chief coach, Roberto Porta, has ordered two training games today to tune up for their opening match against the Netherlands on Saturday. Uruguay's first choice side will take on a Duisburg amateur selection tomorrow and the same day, the reserve team will play the Eintracht Duisburg minor league club, who will be strengthened by two first division players, Werner Schneider, of MSV Duisburg, and Rainer Gey, of Fortuna Dusseldorf. Earlier, the Uruguayans had said that they would not play any practice matches.

The East German party arrived under heavy security precautions at nearby Flughafen airport. The East German team, newsworthy to the media, were greeted by official delegations of the football organizations of both West and East Germany. The atmosphere was described as friendly. Before the players' party arrived the East German officials already there refused to accept or refuse any offer by the World Cup Organizing Committee because they said it did not carry the correct national emblems of the East German team. Dutch football officials and players have ironed out their dispute on bonuses and will leave for West Germany tomorrow. Under the new terms each player will get about £1,800 if the team wins the first round against Uruguay. Sweden and Bulgaria will also be able to draw on 70 per cent of the World Cup Organizing Committee's prize money. The team's manager, Hans-Joachim Watzke, said the team's psychological preparation for the opening game, Penarol, was a big help. He played the other 15 holes in one over par and, with the strong wind sending early scores into the 80's and 90's, he had an outside chance of being among the 70 who join the 51 exempted players.

The best of the early scores at Long Ashton, the other qualifying course, was a tie over per 76 by Allan Chambers, of Clevedon. The hole in one came at the 176-yards sixth, where Bramall used a number five iron. It was his second hole in one, but his first in competition. He said: "I was very nervous. But the ace was a big help." He played the other 15 holes in one over par and, with the strong wind sending early scores into the 80's and 90's, he had an outside chance of being among the 70 who join the 51 exempted players.

The British team in Brisbane, June 11—Britain's rugby league selectors today announced their team for the first international match against Australia on Saturday. The selectors, who have been working hard to build a team which narrowly defeated Queensland 13-12 here on Sunday in the winger Redfern comes in for attention. The selectors have also named a number of players who will be in the team for the match against Australia on Saturday. The selectors have also named a number of players who will be in the team for the match against Australia on Saturday.

Cricket

Bold declaration brings England win

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Manchester: England beat India by 113 runs in the first Test match.

With 15.5 overs to spare England bowled India out at Old Trafford yesterday and so won the first Test match. It was only their second victory over India at the last time attempts and it was made possible by a sensibly bold declaration by Denness. Rather than batting on in the morning he gambled that India would find the task of making 200 to win in six hours a Herculean task.

In the event India, as is their nature, were primarily concerned with not losing. Considering how well the pitch played, England's declaration was a bold move. It was a move which was not without its risks. It was a move which was not without its risks.

The two main stumbling blocks were Gavaskar and Viswanath. This was a notable feat for England, as these two batsmen had been successful in the past. Gavaskar had scored 100 in the first Test match. Viswanath had scored 100 in the first Test match.

Denness, too, came out of the day with another feather in his cap. He had been under a lot of pressure. He had been under a lot of pressure. He had been under a lot of pressure.

When Gavaskar was the guiding hand India seemed at least as likely to win as England. Gavaskar looked a really good player in this match, and it needed a really good player to get him out. It needed a really good player to get him out.

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Handrick taking a magnificent catch yesterday off Underwood's bowling to end Solkar's innings.

England had two hours 10 minutes in which to round up the last five wickets. The first of them fell half an hour, which was as long as Madan Lal lasted. Against Handrick he showed himself unable to resist the book. Willis, therefore, when he came on bowled a slower ball, which was a change from his usual fast bowling. He held it dropping over his shoulder. Abid had been disconcerted. I think, by finding six men round the bat. He was trying to get rid of one or two of them when he was out. As at Port of Spain when England won there a couple of months ago Boycott's bowling was a factor in England's victory. On that occasion

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Northern teams in cup danger

The last remaining cricket teams will have well to avoid being left out of the quarter-final round to be played on Saturday. Yorkshire, Lancashire, Warwickshire, Surrey, Glamorgan, Kent, Essex, and Leicestershire are the teams in danger of being left out of the quarter-final round to be played on Saturday.

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Morgan could return for opening match

Frankfurt, June 11—Scotland's manager, William Gibson, today put the final touches to his team's World Cup opening match against Uruguay. He is confident that Morgan could return for the opening match against Uruguay.

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Twenty countries contest World Cup in Argentina

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Kent fold under pressure as Close takes control

By Alan Gibson
TAUNTON: Somerset (17 wickets) beat Kent (5) by four wickets. Somerset's captain, John Embury, said that the team was under a lot of pressure. He said that the team was under a lot of pressure.

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An unrealistic declaration irks Surrey supporters

By Peter Marston
THE OVAL: Surrey (5 wickets) drew with Yorkshire (5 wickets). Surrey's supporters were irked by the declaration. They said that the declaration was unrealistic.

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Sussex and Essex share tie at Hove

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Golf

Mrs Bonallack overcomes difficult conditions

Angela Bonallack, who is on a golfing holiday, was the only player to beat her on a testing day in the first round of the 36-hole qualifying competition for the British women's championship at Royal Portcullis, yesterday. She was the only player to beat her on a testing day in the first round of the 36-hole qualifying competition for the British women's championship at Royal Portcullis, yesterday.

Hole in one no guarantee of qualifying

Phillip Bramall was rewarded for getting up at 5 am yesterday when he scored a hole in one during the pre-qualifying round of the Coca-Cola Young Professionals golf event at Brunel and Clifton. He was the only player to score a hole in one during the pre-qualifying round of the Coca-Cola Young Professionals golf event at Brunel and Clifton.

British team

Brisbane, June 11—Britain's rugby league selectors today announced their team for the first international match against Australia on Saturday. The selectors, who have been working hard to build a team which narrowly defeated Queensland 13-12 here on Sunday in the winger Redfern comes in for attention. The selectors have also named a number of players who will be in the team for the match against Australia on Saturday.

County championship

Gloucestershire (1) beat Warwickshire (2) by 10 runs. Gloucestershire's captain, John Embury, said that the team was under a lot of pressure. He said that the team was under a lot of pressure.

PARLIAMENT. June 11, 1974

Mrs Castle outlines measures to help staff burdened with changes in pension arrangements

House of Commons

MRS BARBARA CASTLE, Secretary of State for Social Services (Blackburn, Lab.), made a statement about the settlement of the staff dispute in her department.

The House knows (she said) that the preparatory work required to be done in local and central offices of my department to ensure the payment of pension benefits in retirement and other social security benefits by July 22, as announced in the Budget, has been delayed by a dispute between the staff of those offices. This matter has now, happily, been settled.

The CPSA, representing the clerical grades, reached agreement with my department yesterday; the Society of Civil Servants, representing the executive grades, had done so, and had removed their ban on overtime, on May 10. I have myself met representatives of both associations on a number of occasions during the negotiations.

The dispute derived from the Government's desire to carry out their election pledge to increase benefits at the earliest possible date and the conviction of the DHSS staff associations that the shorter programme proposed for doing so would require a considerable extra effort of their members in local offices, which effort, they claimed, should be recognized by the offer of some form of incentive.

The staff associations have continued throughout the dispute that successive governments have tended to place increasing burdens on their members as a result of changes in social policy without making sufficient provision to enable them to discharge those tasks without excessive overtime or strain. In my department, ships with staff in my department have worsened in the past three years, partly because of attempts by the previous Government to abandon, to hold down necessary increases in staff numbers; and partly because of the rigidity of the Civil Service Pay Code, which this Government has altered.

Although these anomalies have since been corrected they have left a legacy of bitterness which has led to this dispute.

I fully accept that the staff have always been in favour of pensioners, widows, and others receiving their increases as quickly as possible. I also accept that the programme I have proposed for the pensioning, as explained in the Budget, will call for greater effort by the staff than we should normally demand.

Recognizing the real problems involved, however, I have asked everyone in the department—min-

isters and officials alike—will do their utmost to plan future pensioning operations so that the peaks and troughs of activity are, as far as possible, avoided and that any necessary additional staff are recruited and trained in time to take a share of the additional load.

I have also agreed to have an immediate joint examination to see how the pay, grading and structure within the department matches the needs of the work. A report will be prepared by the end of the year. To the extent that the examination shows an agreed requirement for the pay of any group to be re-determined, this will be done within the agreed time of the national pay agreement current at the time.

As an earnest of my intention to see that progress is made in both these directions I shall be meeting representatives of the staff side from time to time. This will include a whole day conference in the autumn.

These are measures designed to bring about fundamental longer term improvements. In relation to the current exercise, as the incentive which the staff associations have been seeking, and the recognition of the pressure imposed by the pensioning, the Government have agreed to a bonus in the form of additional leave to be worked on in relation to overtime worked on the pensioning.

This bonus for this particular operation, though not in the form of cash, as the staff have asked, will be additional to payment at normal overtime rates in respect of the same hours worked.

These rates have been substantially increased for the Civil Service as a whole with retrospective effect to the beginning of the year. I am pleased to say that the Government are also making provision to enable local office complements and complementing procedures, and an undertaking of ministerial and senior officials to ensure that the pensioning is carried out as smoothly as possible.

The career structure of the department will also be improved by the provision of more senior posts and the consideration for promotion, at an earlier stage in their careers than happens at present, of clerical officers with special potential.

I have accepted from the outset the expressions of willingness by the staff associations, given proper recognition, to encourage the members of those employed in local offices, to encourage their members to do their utmost to put through the benefit increases by July 22.

I know that this House will have been pleased to read in this morning's papers that the pensioning programme has been forthcoming.

The House will want to know what more will be expected with regard to the pensioning programme. Given the determination of all concerned to make up as much as time and circumstances permit, the great majority of retirement and widow pensioners, whose order books are prepared in Newcastle, will receive their pension by the end of the year.

There were to be more debates both about the re-negotiation itself and about EEC progress in general. There was to be a slot at question time, starting on June 25, when it would be possible specifically to address questions to ministers on this matter.

He had assumed responsibility for announcing the Community Commission in the month ahead.

The Government intended to produce six-monthly reports on the progress of the Community Commission. They hoped to be able to produce the first in the autumn, probably in October, so that it would be available for debate when the House returned.

The Secretary of State contained a number of doubts as to whether the Commission would be able to do the job. He would be scrutinizing the affairs of the Community. They will be underlining (he said) the importance of the Commission in the House.

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Successful renegotiation would be in the interests of Europe

MR CALLAGHAN, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs (Cardiff, South-East, Lab.), opening a debate on Europe, said it was important that in the difficult months that lay ahead he should be sustained at least by most of the House: by a critical House but, he also hoped, by an informed House.

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people should be asked to express their view (Shouts of "Amber") I think the answer is pretty clear.

Consultation

Consultation would take the form of a general election, through a general election. They would have to wait and see how the circumstances developed.

The Government estimated that 1980 Britain's net contribution to the Community would be 700m to 800m units of account, now based on the dollar, and could be something like £300m plus, depending on the exchange rate.

The basic principle they were insisting on in the discussions was that it was wrong to have a net transfer of resources from the least developed to the most developed countries in the Community as at present. This had to be re-negotiated.

Negotiations had been going on between the "associate" countries—the African, Caribbean and Pacific states known as ACP—and the Community for some time to make a new agreement. A meeting of ministers in Jamaica next month was likely and they would take part.

World prices had been because of droughts and bad harvests. But the price of wheat had been rising for some time.

There should be a change in the structure and regime of the Community which would be made by a new agreement. A meeting of ministers in Jamaica next month was likely and they would take part.

MR JAY (Wandsworth, Battersea, North, Lab.)—Does Mr Callaghan stand by everything he said in respect of the British producers?

MR CALLAGHAN—Certainly, there is no contradiction between the two except in the minds of the interpreters. I have gone through the text of the agreement and point out where there is a difference between the two. The press do not attend these meetings.

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Mr Rippon: No one believes CA should remain unchanged

MR RIPPON (Hesham, C) said that there were grave dangers in leaving the Community as it was. He was not in favour of political disputes as the Foreign Secretary was doing.

MR CALLAGHAN asked to be sustained by the House in his view that the Community should be renegotiated. He would be, provided he made it clear at every stage of the negotiations that what he was concerned with was the advance of British interests and Community interests, and not simply party interests.

The Government's attitude could be put simply, that they remained in favour of the principle of entry to the Community. The Community was not a static entity. It was a dynamic one, and it was essential that it should be able to adapt to the changing circumstances of the world.

The experience of the first two years (he said) showed that the Commission was right and we had exaggerated the burden on our balance of payments. In effect, the Government were saying they intended to bring in, by 1980, the average British citizen would be little more than a wage slave, as well as all his French or German counterparts. That was a severe assumption.

He was sure, Britain would be entitled to say that was not an acceptable situation, and one the Community should take into account in framing the new agreement. No one had ever taken the view that the Common Agricultural Policy should remain unchanged. There must be a complete process of negotiation within the Community.

Having opted out of the intervention system, there was an urgent need to introduce some kind of guarantee for British producers.

Britain should be doing everything possible to ensure that Community development continued to get the association. They wanted under Protocol 2. It was also important that she should try to bring a renewed sense of urgency to the development of the Community, and to work within EEC to this end.

MR JAY (Wandsworth, Battersea, North, Lab.) said it was clear that the Government had no intention of allowing the final decision on the EEC issue to be taken by the electorate.

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one of them was the fear the French had of the economic domination of Europe by the United States.

With the present situation in the Community, the Government should be urged to dissolve Parliament and return a Labour Government with a substantial majority before they proceeded with the renegotiation of the Community.

MR KIRK (Reading, Walsley, C) said the most troubling thing about the four major problems raised by the Government was that they all had, in one way or another, been solved by the renegotiation of the Community.

Despite what the Foreign Secretary had said, they needed to make some progress on economic and monetary union and they needed to examine the "whole" question of integration, which he was surprised the Government had not brought out and which would have been of benefit to the Community and this country if they had brought it out.

At the time the Labour Party signed the manifesto they had said they would not make any change to the Community as it was.

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Following this blood-ry administered by the EEC, the victim under is then before the treatment.

LORD BALFORTH (Walsley, C) said the Foreign Secretary had said that the renegotiation of the Community was a necessary act in the Labour Party's programme.

He had no objection to Government negotiating aspects of Britain's interests with the Community. He drew a question as to the future of Europe. If materialized it would be a reality and political situation in the Community would be a reality.

MR TAVENOR (Lancashire, C) said that one of the things that shocked the other side of the House was the fact that the Prime Minister had said that he was not prepared to accept a referendum on the future of the Community.

He hoped it would be argued for a referendum. He was not a member of the House. He was not a member of the House.

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Commissioner to visit New Zealand for talks on future trade with EEC

European Parliament

Strasbourg

LORD CHELWOOD (United Kingdom, C), formerly Sir Taitton Beckett, announced the Commission of the European Communities will send a Commissioner to visit New Zealand to discuss the future of trade between the two countries.

SIR CHRISTOPHER SOAMES, Vice-President of the Commission with responsibilities for external affairs, said that in 1973 the Community had signed a trade agreement with New Zealand under protocol 13 of the Treaty of Accession was 13,000 metric tonnes, some 25,000 tonnes less than the full amount authorized in the protocol. For cheese, the total was 46,000 tonnes, which was 23,000 tonnes less than the full amount authorized.

The New Zealand authorities (he continued) have conveyed to the Commission their concern about the prices they are receiving under protocol 18 and about the possible future trend of these prices.

The Commission has studied various aspects of this problem in its report to the Council of Ministers on the progress of the trade agreement during 1973. It is making a thorough examination of the implementation of the protocol and will make proposals to the Council if necessary.

On sheep meat, we have made it clear that we shall take into account the position of New Zealand as an important supplier of the Community.

LORD CHELWOOD said, the report confirms that the problem could be dealt with through normal Community machinery. Could the Commissioner confirm that the Commission would be taking a better return for her dairy products to the United Kingdom, such as a double increase in the price of butter and a 10 per cent increase in the price of cheese?

SIR C. SOAMES—I can confirm that an increase in the price of butter and cheese to New Zealand would have the effect of putting up the price to the consumer. Plainly there have been some increases in freight and production costs.

I cannot prejudice the examination of the Commission on the basis of its increased costs will or should have on our attitude towards any change of prices under the protocol.

The New Zealand Government has invited me to visit it and I hope to do so in the near future. I will then be able to have detailed discussions with it on the future course and pattern of trade between the two countries.

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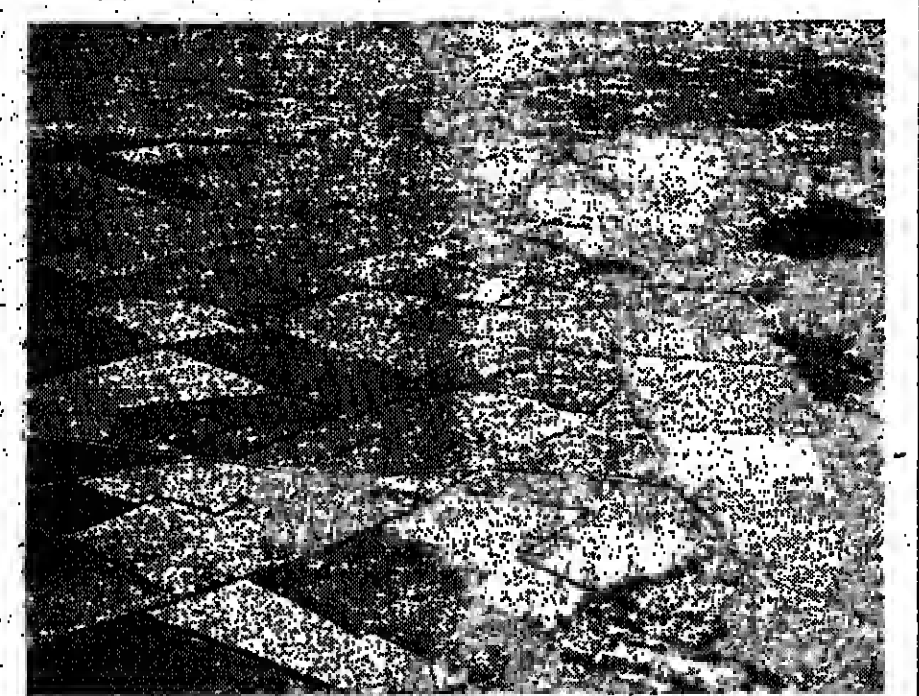
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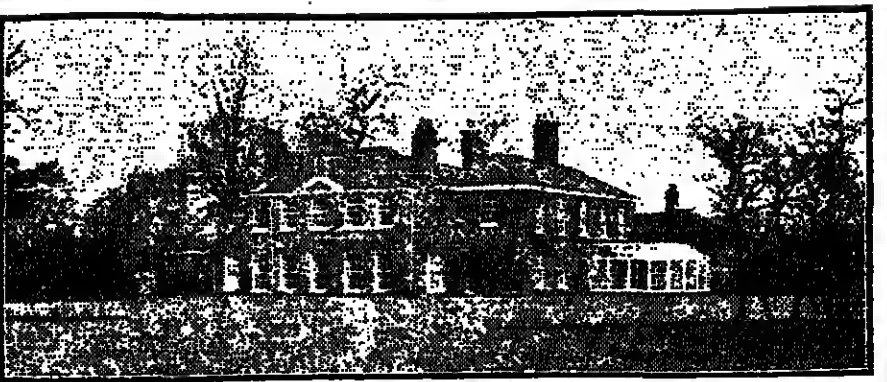


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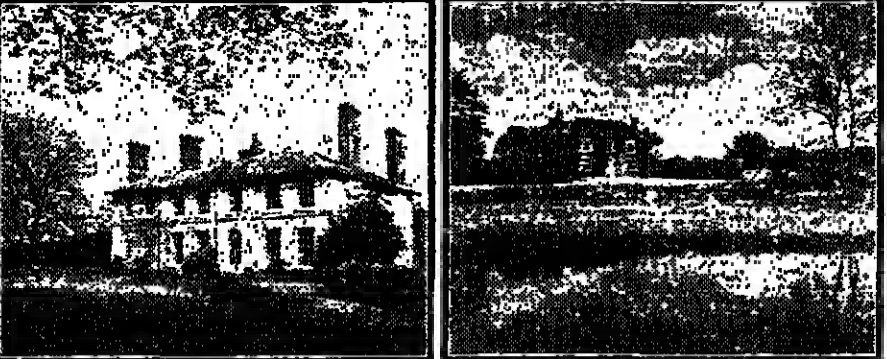
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GLOUCESTERSHIRE
Cheltenham 3 miles, Oxford 40 miles
 Beautifully situated country house with fine views of the Cotswold Hills, recreation grounds, public rooms, 2 bathrooms, self-contained flat, oil-fired central heating, garaging and outbuildings, garden, orchard and 3 paddocks. About 10 acres in all. 2-bedroom bungalow also available.
COLES, 11 Montpelier Terrace, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire. Tel.: 27001.
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KENT
Sevenaons 3 miles, Charing Cross 34 minutes
A beautiful property occupying quiet position overlooking its own superb garden and with views over surrounding countryside. 2 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Night storage heating, double garage and driveway. About 1 acre.
SAVILLS, London Office. Tel: 01-499 8844.

ESSEX—Coggeshall 8½ ACRES
Kelvedon Station 1½ miles, Liverpool Street 51 minutes, London 45 miles
Most attractive 18th century mill house expertly converted with cottages
and Trout Fishing. 2 reception rooms, including fine upper drawing room,
study, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, heated swimming pool and pavilion.
Mill Cottage with 2 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, conservatory.
Delightful gardens intersected by the River Blackwater with ½ mile fishing
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Heydon
Loyston 6 miles, Kings Cross 58 minutes.
Cambridge 13 miles, Audley and Station
miles, Liverpool Street 52 minutes.

Regency house on the edge of a
village, surrounded by attractive
timbered and moated grounds, 3 reception
rooms, play room, 8/7 bedrooms, 3 bath-
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Exceptionally fine Georgian house with
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delightful gardens in a completely peaceful
and secluded situation. Surrounded by
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 all, condition and extensively fitted. Full heating.
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 Offers invited for freehold

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FREEMOLD £30,000.

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(Oving 3 miles, London 30 miles)
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A DETACHED FAMILY HOUSE
WITH PART COUNTRY BEAT-
ING in the centre of the delightful
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UNIQUE SMALL ESTATE
Superb situation enjoys eye
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VALE OF WHITEHORSE
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In quiet area of village, substantial end-terraced house with 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, peaceful modernised and centrally heated, it is a prime location, dining room, 1st floor, bathroom, and usual office/home furnishings available desired.

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A FINE GEORGIAN COUNTRY *house, peacefully situated and well
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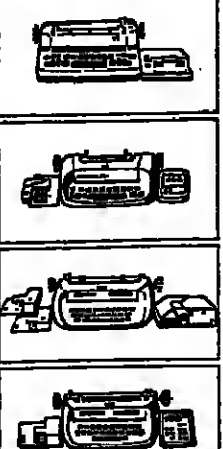
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The Sperry Remington word processor has more features that can best be appreciated by your secretary. Automatic underlining, electronic tab set and clear, and many others. All standard. Features we offer as standard are either costly options or non-existent in other word processors. This is why so many users of word processing equipment are switching over to Remington.

Let us put a Sperry Remington word processor in your office. We'll set it up without disturbing your schedule, and we can train your staff on your work.

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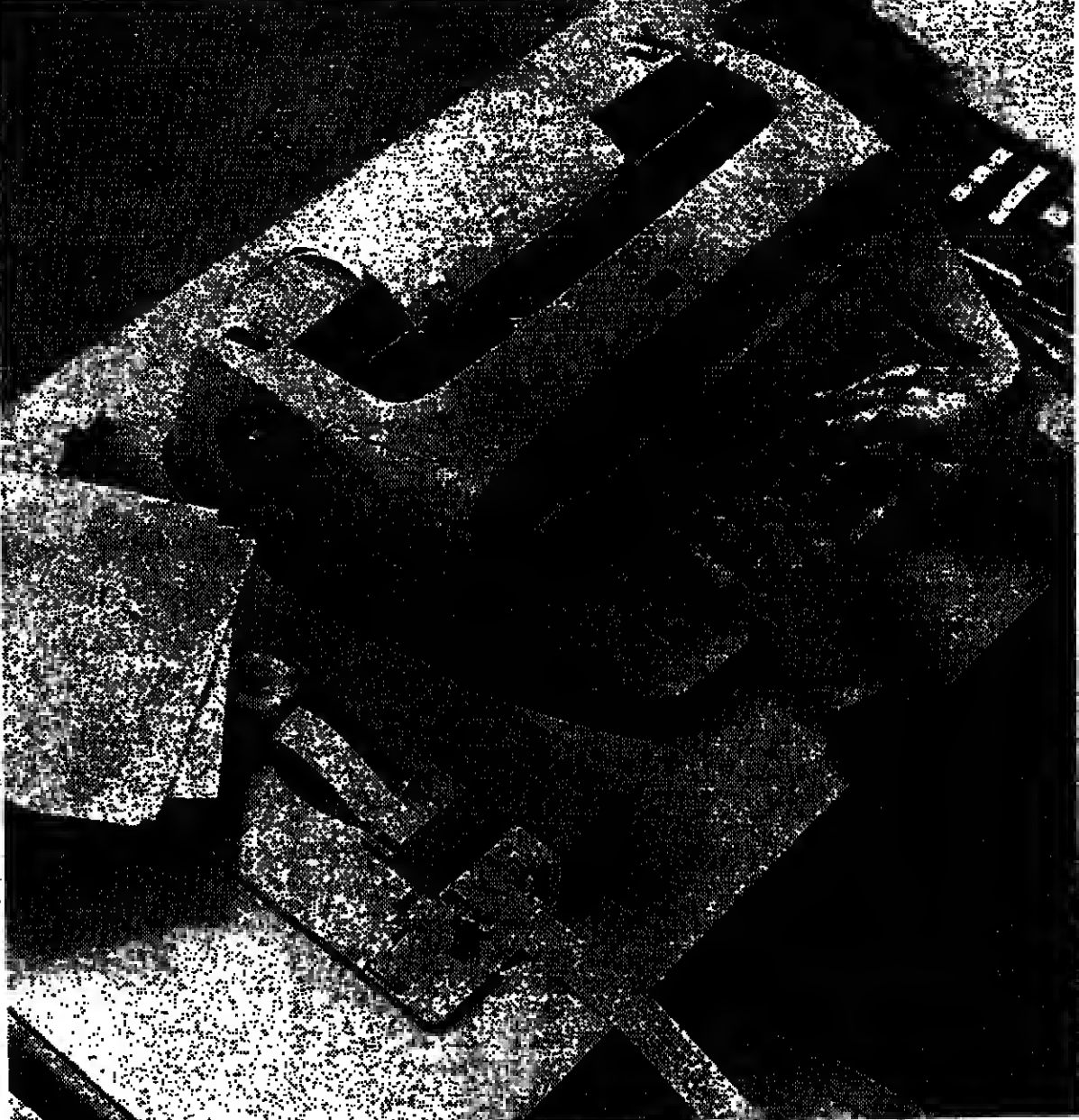
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Automation in the office: an IBM communicating magnetic card typewriter (left), and the UDS 6000 revision typewriter (above) on which corrections to a page are inserted manually while the paper tape feeds approx. in for automatic typing at 180 words a minute. IBM is taking the lion's share of new sales in the word-processing market in Britain, but there are now 18 suppliers of equipment, such as automatic typewriters. Other manufacturers like Xerox, Philips and Litten are standing by at the sidelines.

New ideas to streamline and rationalize business procedures

by Ken Glasebrook
Business Equipment Digest

Typing and secretarial services are essential to most business concerns, but as costs and overheads spiral more organizations are being compelled to seek new ways to streamline or rationalize their office procedures.

Time and motion studies together with automation on the shop floor have long shown how efficient production can become. Why then should not similar techniques be applied in the office?

Word processing (WP) offers a step towards this, but the average British manager, when compared with his American or German

counterparts, has been rather reluctant to make such a fundamental change to his office procedure.

In the United States, a recent analysis of the WP industry shows an expected growth in the installed population of "stand-alone" units from just under 130,000 in 1973 to about 710,000 in 1980. Accompanying this growth, the study estimates that revenue will grow from nearly \$240m in 1973 to more than \$640m in 1980, a compound annual growth rate of 20 per cent. IBM is reckoned to have about 80 per cent of the market, with Redacron and Sperry Remington as the biggest competitors.

In Britain, the word-processing market is believed to be worth about £6m, and

there are forecasts of a growth of between £14m and £16m for the next five years. Over the past six years about 8,000 units have been installed—including 1,200 in 1973. This year suppliers are already reporting a considerable increase in business in spite of the country's economic problems. The message may be getting through that in many applications a system could pay for itself in the first year.

Taking the lion's share of the new sales is IBM, with well over half, but there are now 18 suppliers of word-processing equipment—each as automatic typewriters—in Britain all vying for their share of what promises to be a growth area. All but two of the 18 offer products made either in the United States or

Germany. The two exceptions are Dataplex and Flexidex, data which both manufacture in Britain.

Some companies market equipment which fulfils the needs of the various categories of "word" processing, while others specialize. Potential purchasers would be well advised to find out whether all their requirements can be met by their suppliers. An approach should be made to several suppliers to discuss not only their systems' features and limitations but also important factors such as run-on costs, operation, training and servicing facilities. They should ask to visit existing customers so they can assess for themselves the merits of the system.

The majority of suppliers tend to favour leasing as opposed to outright purchase. So for the company which does not wish to tie up capital and needs accurate budgeting, leasing is possibly the answer, especially since payments are deductible against corporation tax.

Prices vary, but the company can expect to pay between £2,000 and £5,000 for a basic machine, and anything up to £10,000 for a more advanced one. Each machine is designed to use a certain type of storage medium. The Olympia TE300, for example, uses punched paper tape, which has the advantage of being cheap and can also be used in conjunction with computers. On the other hand, paper tape is more bulky to store and it has speed limitations when searching for information. There are, however, considerable numbers of paper tape installations which have been operating successfully for many years.

The alternative is magnetic tape or cards. Small cassettes of magnetic tape, similar to those used on portable recording machines, are used by most of the systems. These are capable of storing 350,000 characters and with "skip" speeds of up to 3,000 characters a second, the revising and amending of drafts is done in seconds. Magnetic tape can also be used again and it is stored easily.

To enable a faster flow of information and more versatile operation, many machines have a dual cassette system. Examples are the Redacron Data Secretary from Business Data Products, Tishl Auto-text, Phase IV, Cassette, Sperry Remington's MT200 and the Wang 1200.

Magnetic cards, on the other hand, are easily selected and can be inserted into the machine at any point desired. Again, a dual station machine, the Flexidex moreflex, packs one of its subsidiary units to operate at 30 characters a second and has a changeable type face.

On the storage side, "floppy disc" now used successfully on computers is being adapted for word-processing use. From the computer, the visual display cathode ray tube deviates to a television set, television typewriter said to minimize the queue of errors and much closer to normal. Looking ahead, it appears that the result may not be to make typists redundant, but to elevate her to a new level of technological wizard.

Are any major advances? For some time has been experienced the United States and one of its subsidiaries said to operate at 30 characters a second and has a changeable type face.

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Makers move into European market...

by Clare Smythe

Before looking at the word processing market in Europe it is necessary to define exactly what the term means. The phrase was originally coined years ago by International Business Machines to cover a number of office products and was described by them as meaning "the transition of a written, verbal or recorded idea to a type-written form".

At that time IBM's magnetic card and tape typewriters were virtually the only ones of their kind on the market, although there were several machines which operated with paper tape as their medium and were basically straightforward automatic typewriters, perhaps producing punched tape as a by-product. The flood of more complex, magnetic media machines which appeared in the last decade inspired the Word Processing Institute in the United States to define word processing as "the application of modern computer technology and systems management techniques to the typing process".

Word processing, however, has developed from the early automatic typewriter, the

first of its kind being the Auto-type which used a punched paper roll of the pianola type. Another early arrival was the Singer-Friden Flexowriter, which also used paper tape medium.

This kind of machine now tends to sell in document producing system applications, where a by-product tape is used for computer input rather than in what has come to be regarded as the word-processing market, where the machine is in a conventional secretarial environment instead of in a corner of the sales or computer department. The technology is different. More mechanical parts are involved, and the action is much noisier than those using a magnetic medium.

Nevertheless, these machines have had a considerable effect on the market, for the countries which made most use of them in the early days—Germany and the United States—more readily accepted the newer concept of word processing. The major suppliers all come from America and Germany, IBM being first in the field with a magnetic medium-based machine—a relatively complex and expensive word processor, compared with the simple model that the company has recently introduced to meet competition at the other end of the scale.

IBM still holds the major share of a market which is reckoned to be worth more than £120m a year in the United States and £40m a year in Germany. Redacron comes second to IBM, having been particularly successful in America, Canada and Germany.

The installed base in the United States is estimated as between 100,000 and 120,000, the average price being about \$8,000 a machine. The magnetic media, a reflection of the influence of IBM, which has never used paper tape on its computers and, as market leader, introduced the concept of magnetic media. In Europe the German companies Scribana and Forster and Olivetti and Olympia provide the major competition to IBM. Japan has two manufacturers, OKI Electric and Ricoh Electric, and is a substantial user of word processors.

Since 1972, when the slump caused the United States word

processing market to slide, manufacturers have increasingly moved into the under-exploited European countries. The best markets are those where there is a high degree of industrial development and therefore a large number of machines.

Probably the largest number of machines installed in relation to the population is to be found in Switzerland, although not one of the largest markets, is a country which readily accepts the concept of word processing, probably because of the problems of rising costs combined with the advantage of available money. Scandinavia, particularly Sweden, is also an easy market. Again, there is money available, and the country is attuned to the concept of efficiency and automation. Two of the major manufacturers have factories in Holland and Austria, which accounts for the fact that these countries, too, readily accept the idea of word processing. Of the rest of Europe, manufacturers find that the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Spain, in that order, are the most difficult markets to penetrate.

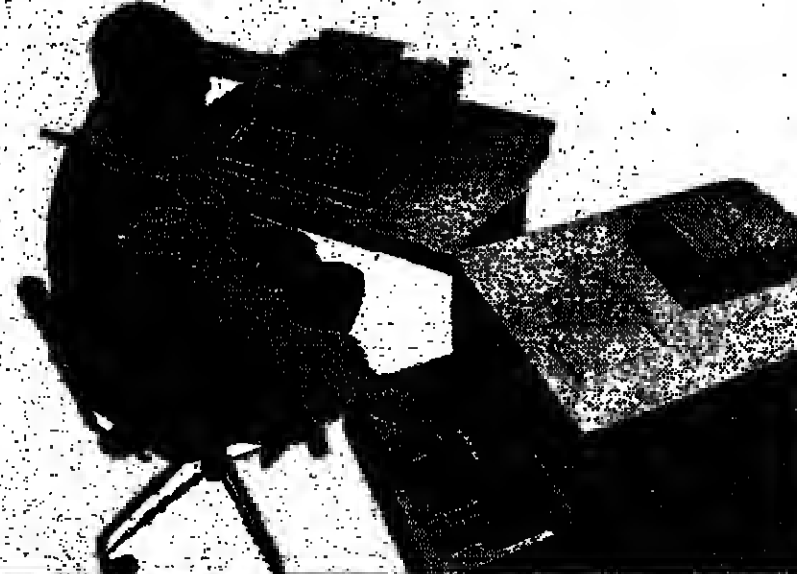
create difficulties for the manufacturers, particularly with the cheaper machines. Since their application is fairly complex each machine has to be sold individually and with considerable effort, by good salesmen. It is also vital that they enjoy the immediate support and service which goes with expensive things. Whether the manufacturers who have leapt on the bandwagon can compete with IBM's highly experienced and well organized team remains to be seen. In spite of the difficulties, however, the British market has enormous potential. More than 500,000 typewriters are sold in Britain every year and the manufacturers think that the word-processing market, at present worth about £6m a year, could be worth about £26m. There are now about 15 companies contending for the prize, many with experience of selling in more advanced markets. It is not hard to predict which will survive, and it is unlikely that the development of word processing in Britain will hold any surprises.

Britain has two indigenous companies, Dataplex and Flexidex. The latter has been in business for about three and a half years and has installed nearly 300 paper tape-based machines. Dataplex, a small company, says it is now selling about 20 machines a month. Both are small organizations and although they will benefit from the "educational" advantages of their competitors' advertising, they face increasingly tough competition.

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Secretaries and typists come and try the new D1100 between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. at the St. Georges Suite, Greyhound Hotel, Croydon. REFRESHMENTS PROVIDED.

Quite frankly, word processing could be a waste of your time.

"Word processing" is possibly one of the most misunderstood terms in office management today. Which means that a lot of people stand to waste an awful lot of time by approaching it in the wrong way.

The truth is that word processing stands for more than just a sophisticated collection of office equipment.

Simply spelt out, it means a combination of people, procedures and the most effective equipment. All designed to provide a faster turnaround of work and a better secretarial service.

At IBM, we created the word processing concept with exactly this in mind. So it's no accident that each one of our machines, as well as being used individually, forms part of a complete system.



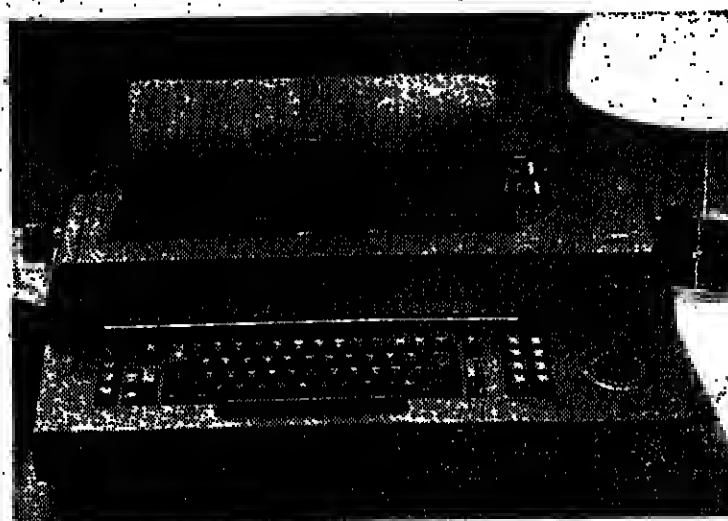
A thought to begin with.

Shorthand can be important. And very suitable it is for a lot of office work. But one of the most efficient ways of getting letters, instructions or text to the typewriter is through our range of dictating equipment.

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So, even at this stage, everyone has

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Magnetic typewriters. More work, less sweat.

The new 82M Memory Typewriter, and the MC82 are just a part of our range of magnetic typewriters.

Each one can give your secretary freedom that she's never had before.

Freedom to type at draft speed. And, thanks to the famous IBM correction device, top copies that are error free.

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There's no point in producing beautifully typewritten documents if the quality is lost on the copier.

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A word processing system can only be as good as the people behind it.

Of course, this applies as much to you as it does to us.

We realise that each individual company we talk to is likely to have different requirements. Maybe all you need is an automatic typewriter.

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In short, we offer you a closer control on your costs, a faster turnaround of work, and a higher quality secretarial service.

And, having read this far, you'll probably agree with us that looking further into IBM Word Processing certainly won't prove to be a waste of your time.

Quite the opposite, in fact.

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Please send me more information on IBM Word
Processing products and a copy of "Password",
the IBM Journal of Word Processing.

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IBM
Word Processing

IBM Word Processing. The right system because it's a total system.

A dozen girls now cope where 30 were once needed

by Jane Knight
assistant editor,
Business Equipment Digest

There are fashions in business equipment as in clothes, but a wise businessman remains impervious to the blandishments of the publicists. Word processing is the "in" thing right now. It is claimed to increase overall typing productivity, enhance the quality of finished documents and increase the speed with which work is turned out. "Sounds good," the sceptics agree, "but does it work?"

One large organization has reason to appreciate the benefits of word processing: it is the Yorkshire Electricity Board, where fast typing and retyping of material is combined with speedy input of the spoken word.

More than 200 officials at their Scarborough headquarters use a Dictaphone Telecord centralized dictation system in conjunction with IBM automatic typewriters. Nearly 100 telephones around the YEB offices are used to dictate direct on to one of the eight Telecord machines in the word-processing centre. People outside the office use pocket Dictaphone 10 machines and send the tiny tape

cassettes to the centre for processing.

The Dictaphone sound-sheet recording medium is passed to one of the six girls handling input. Using IBM Selectric machines equipped with rolls of single web continuous stationery, these girls transcribe from the sound-sheets at top speed, correcting errors by overtyping as they go. Simultaneously a corrected by-product tape is created by the machine.

As each tape becomes fully loaded, the input operator removes it, tears off the relevant typed sheets of continuous stationery and passes both to the supervisor. Straightforward items are passed for reproduction with the number of carbons stipulated by the dictator. Alternatively, rough drafts can be sent to the originators for possible amendments which are later incorporated on the correct run through the IBM machines.

Another team of six girls handles the output side. Using 100 telephones around the YEB offices are used to dictate direct on to one of the eight Telecord machines in the word-processing centre. People outside the office use pocket Dictaphone 10 machines and send the tiny tape

ing a fresh tape so that the process can be repeated if necessary.

This combined dictation input and auto-typing output word-processing system has almost doubled the volume of dictated material which can be handled. Lengthy reports on which several officials collaborate can be dictated, with redrafting done cheaply and quickly.

Better distribution of work is achieved through the use of the Dictaphone 10-minute recording sheet, deliberately limited in time capacity for this purpose. According to the Yorkshire Electricity Board, the combination of Dictaphone and IBM equipment allows a dozen girls to cope with work which would otherwise occupy about 30 typists. What is more, turnaround is effected within just a few hours.

A smaller but equally busy and efficient word-processing installation is that used by the Local Authorities Management Services and Computer Committee (Lamsac), which has two Kalle Infotec machines. Part of the committee's function is to collect, appraise and publish information and statistics relating to management services techniques.

It also publishes reports and papers on current techniques which are the result of studies undertaken by Lamsac's research staff, with its various panels and working parties.

The work generated in this latter area of activity persuaded Lamsac to install a word-processing system. The Infotec 7000 is basically the familiar IBM Selectric typewriter (as used by the Yorkshire Electricity Board) fitted with a special cassette. Attached to it is a small console that carries a magnetic tape cassette and the controls for automatic processing functions.

As the operator types a document it is automatically recorded on the magnetic tape cassette. Each record or line of typing is numbered. Should the document need altering in any way the operator merely plays back the tape to the appropriate record number, overtypes the amendment and prints out the correct document. No matter how large or small the alteration, lines and paragraphs are automatically adjusted so that the final document is properly presented.

The machine can be used for a single letter or to produce dozens of identical documents. Standard letters are held on tape with blanks which can be filled with variable information. The tapes



Four typewriters, a single typist—a way to office efficiency at Direct Mail's West Hampstead headquarters. The machines are Flexidata SM 500s.

are filed away to be printed out at any time they are required.

Lamsac has 80 employees (35 in London) at its 12 branches. Specialist panels carry out surveys on all kinds of subjects and produce, at their local offices, draft reports on their activities. These drafts are sent to London where they are edited, altered and retyped on Infotec 7000 machines. Reports are again examined, edited and retyped if necessary, final copies being sent to the relevant authorities.

Obviously, the cassette editing typewriter is of enormous value in this kind of situation. Reports often run to dozens of pages, each of which may require some form of amendment. Conventionally, the entire page would need to be retyped, a mammoth task which is neatly avoided with word processing. The operator makes the amendment and then sets the machine to retype the whole page automatically and at high speed. Unlimited copies of the final report can be produced as required.

At present, Lamsac does not always have sufficient tape for two machines. On the other hand, two reports often have to be sent out at the same time and then both machines are needed. For this reason, the Infotec 7000

is also being used as an addressing machine. 750 addresses of members and local authorities are kept on tape and printed out on labels as required. Lists are also held on magnetic tape cassettes of 500 subject headings which can be easily updated and a clean list printed out.

Also of particular value to Lamsac, a non-commercial organization, is the fact that thanks to word processing it can cope with extra output without the expense of employing another typist.

The new Waverley Council in Surrey will save a total of £15,000 a year on typing services by the installation of word-processing machines. Four local councils were replaced by Waverley when the new local government administration came into effect on April 1. A special report by the Council Personnel and Performance Review Subcommittee found that a centralized bureau would be the most efficient method of handling the combined typing services requirements. To this end, word-processing machinery and centralized dictation equipment were installed.

The machines used are four UDS Scribona 100 revision typewriters, which have been leased over five years. At the end of that period, the savings to the bureau will increase considerably as the equipment will then have been paid for.

Despite wide acceptance of automation in every branch of commerce and industry, reluctance to adopt new ideas is still very much to the fore. This is true of word processing, yet of all modern business systems this has most to offer office staff.

Choosing the right equipment for individual needs is important. Even more essential is the enthusiasm and support of the people who will bring the new system into operation.

The first step is to ensure that the staff know all about word processing. It is unreasonable to expect an executive to be enthusiastic about a new system unless he knows how it works and what advantages will accrue from its use. Similar reservations are likely to apply lower in the office hierarchy, where senior secretaries decline to become machine minders and junior typists are suspicious of complicated machines beyond their understanding.

Most of the companies which supply word processing systems run training courses for operators. Alternatively they will send a customer education officer to instruct the new word pro-

cessing controller, so that he or she, in turn, can train the staff.

This was the plan followed by Kalle Infotec when a word-processing system was installed at the offices of Reed International. The staff's initial doubts were dispelled swiftly. Though the system has been in use for only a few months, it has proved highly successful. The girls who use the machines are happy to be relieved of repetitive work. Executives are delighted with the speed with which work is turned around and the improved presentation of finished documents.

But it is not only big international corporations which benefit from word processing. An old-established company of solicitors in Stroud installed an Olympia word-processing machine in an effort to combat the boredom of repetitive work on common in this type of office. Word processing is of particular value to the legal profession, where accuracy is essential, yet the endless typing, checking and re-typing of stereotyped clauses can be a stultifying job. Small word-

processing is a hard to find.

The girl who operates the Olympia machine, Louise Marks, aged 18, was originally a clerk in the cash office. After only a few hours' instruction she was able to produce immaculate work and has been happily in the system ever since.

Mr Ron Norr, the office manager, believes that in addition to the obvious savings in staff time, word processing offers more scope to un-derprivileged employees. Louise Marks admits that the com-puter has a bad psychological effect, resulting in rapid staff turnover as girls for-ward-looking occupations.

It has been estimated that 80 per cent of letters, reports and other documents is repetitive. Obviously it is here that most sources of error and 'exasperation' exist. Nothing is more boring than constant re-typing. An added hazard is that as the typist's tendency to 'err in the creases', such a situation is a very bad psychological effect, resulting in rapid staff turnover as girls for-ward-looking occupations.

Word processing itself to greater profit for an obvious economic employer, but it also a number of advantages. The staff it frees from the drudgery of repetitive typing, her to use her efforts more constructively. Junior staff have opportunity to progress responsible and jobs. Authors—man-agers who or work to be typed from the time was of checking drafts.

There are other advantages. Bulk of repetitive type or punched tape or punched member of staff do appreciably to the of others in the of the same reason, duction of flexible hours—particularly women. There is a simple temporary agencies since the ration of work out the part-time emp-tyists and secret-let the company age or to have a cl-



IBM is a market leader in word processing equipment. This is the company's Magnetic Card Selectric Typewriter.

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T/12/76

Good planning and clear instructions pay dividend

by Eric Fordham

It is generally accepted that word processing is a total system, and for this reason alone it would be wrong for any potential user to evaluate the component parts of the system in isolation. These components include the dictation system, automatic typewriters, copying systems, the stationery and the operating programs.

In a large organization the users' main point of contact with the system is invariably the dictation process and very often the whole success of the operation may stand or fall by the effectiveness of this part.

Reliability, quality and flexibility are the main features which users seek. In the forefront of the contenders for this market are Philips, IBM, Grundig, Assmann, Dictaphone and Agavox. The merits of dictating equipment as a productivity aid are well established, with the broad choice being between single desk top machines or a centralized system.

Desk top equipment (IBM has a considerable advantage being in the typewriter and copying markets as well). Olympia is the only manufacturer with a similar spread of interest but with less muscle at the automatic typing end. Dictating machine manufacturers like Grundig and Philips offer a large range of machines and systems backed by an experience based on many years' experience.

In addition to the desk-top machines there are an increasing number of pocket dictating units which can be used away from the office. These units are favoured by specialists, such as maintenance engineers and building works superintendents, whose reports on tape must be acceptable to the word-processing system.

Centralized dictating systems to which access is made by private wire or the PABX offer probably the greatest productivity gains; but the system must be large enough to do this. In a department which will suffer from inconsistent loadings, Dictaphone, Philips, Assmann and Agavox have a variety of advanced centralized systems recording on a range of media.

The main value of a centralized system is in a word-processing operation, however, is that the dictation loadings can be seen and controlled and the work allocated to typists and word-processing operators as required. As it is a case of a well planned system, backed by clear and consistent instructions to users which will pay dividends in quality and quantity of output.

One of the latest developments in the dictating or



Machines like the Olympia Oyez Legal simplify the endless typing, checking and re-typing of stereotyped communications to secretaries in legal offices, where accuracy is essential.

word origin market is the Dictaphone Thought Tank. The executive using this system has on his desk a small telephone handset. The typist or word-processing operator has a control box and auto-dictation unit. The two of them are connected by a continuous magnetic tape loop.

To dictate, the executive picks up the handset and starts talking. Just 12 seconds after he starts, the typist, alerted by a light on her control box, can begin to listen to the dictation and to transcribe. The typist never has to interrupt her work to select recording media and can start almost as soon as the dictation is created.

The continuous tape loop in the Thought Tank takes one hour of continuous dictation. However, as soon as the typist starts to transcribe she releases tape for recording. In practice, the tape never runs out. The executive can dictate knowing that his secretary is immediately using a Thought Tank system one secretary is able to take instructions or dictation from as many as four executives.

The IBM microphone communication system has magnetic belt recording, with a 20-minute capacity and can also be used to take dictation from up to four executives for transcription by one secretary.

For managers and directors away from the office, the Agavox Send System is used to connect the manager via the public telephone network to the company's centralized dictation system. Once connected, the Send system tone unit is used to control the dictation unit to record, stop, play back and so on.

The range of automatic typewriters has grown rapidly with IBM taking the lead for the number and variety of machines which include the 82C Correcting Typewriter, the latest 82M Magnetic Typewriter and the MCR2 Magnetic Card Typewriter. Each of these machines will provide substantial benefits in terms of output in a stand-alone operation or a multi-machine installation.

The other big challenger in the automatic typewriter market is UDS with a range of machines using either magnetic tape or punched paper tape as the recording medium. UDS claims that its latest machine, the UDS Scribona using dynamic memory and magnetic tape cassettes, is one of the most advanced pieces of hardware on the market.

Sperry Remington joined the race earlier this year with four machines offering a choice of tape or card and single or dual operation. Sperry Remington, like IBM, Olympia and Olivetti, is already well entrenched in the business systems market. In a

number of product areas. Kalle Infotec, as a relative newcomer, has already built up a number of important installations and with strong representation in both plain paper copying and facsimile transmission markets can put a good case for word processing as a total system.

The software, too, is very important and although many of the manufacturers provide valuable initial support in preparing text processing programs there is a growing number of specialists able to provide help in this area.

Education and support is particularly important in a new installation and manufacturers have a heavy investment programme in hand to ensure word processing is well understood by all levels of management. Training officers as well as system specialists help the user team to get the new installation off the ground and ensure its continued high performance.

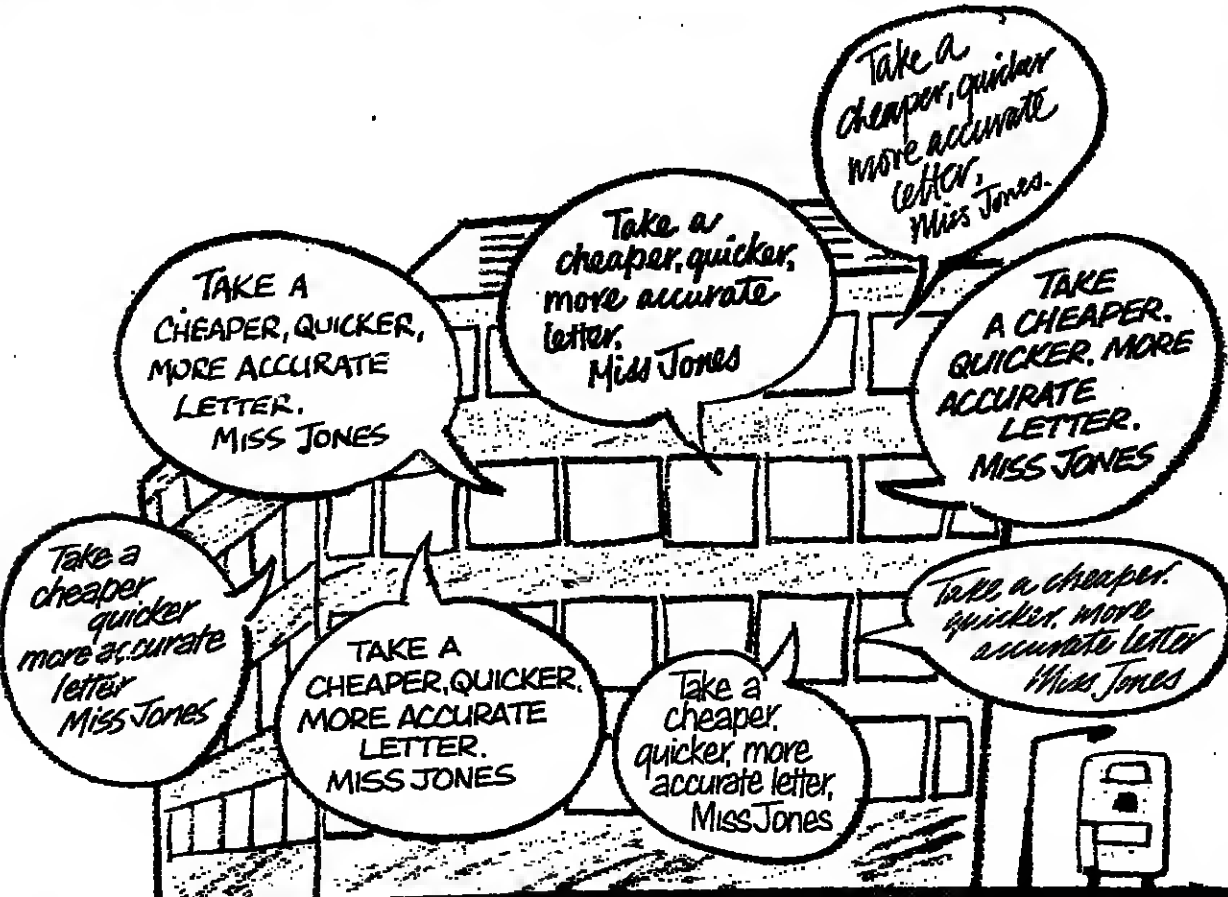
One of the most recent specialized software packages to be developed for word processing is the scheme developed by Olympia and Solicitors Law Group for the legal industry.

This Olympia TE 3000 punched card program meets the requirements of a legal file, contains an index of the correct filing and the correct filing.

When the draft is approved, the TE 3000 to type out the document in a minute on the co-stationary with no error. It is the £2,950 system with its cost in the first.

The final though word processing is that it makes sense of high speed does not of someone is ready for this reason to use the essence of business conveyance such as tube systems, belts and Lamsac Engine Dialled Dispatches final link in the word processing chain.

A conference is to be held on July 11 at the RCL Lancaster Hotel, London W2, to help to under the word processing industry. The industry is fast and involves the harnessing of advanced technology and systematic management to create effective administration at low cost. The conference is being organized by International Business Communications in association with Business Equipment Digest.



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In fact, the Dictaphone Telecord smooths out the day's work flow, cuts out the five o'clock rush hour. That's one reason typists like it. Another is the clear voice reproduction—there's no puzzling over squawky recordings.

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Senior industrialists urge fundamental reforms in policy making by the CBI

By Brown & Corina

20 of Britain's most senior industrialists have asked the new CBI to undertake fundamental reforms in policy making by the CBI.

The setting up of a committee to hold leadership more to member companies and a thorough review (preferably) of the whole constitution of the committee would be a first step, they say.

The CBI's new president, Lord Robens, is expected to be Lord Robens, chairman of Tube Investments, Sir John Man of Plessey, and Lord Luke, chairman of the CBI.

It is Sir Raymond, who is expected to be chairman of the CBI, who is expected to be chairman of the CBI, who is expected to be chairman of the CBI.

Mr. Robens, an outspoken leader, is expected to be chairman of the CBI, who is expected to be chairman of the CBI, who is expected to be chairman of the CBI.

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Percentage definition of SDR agreed by deputies

From Our US Economics Correspondent

Washington, June 11

The deputies of the Committee of Twenty on international monetary reform have agreed that the special drawing rights should be defined in terms of a basket of 15 currencies and that the rate of interest attached should initially be 5 per cent.

This rate can change every three months on the basis of a highly complicated formula that has been agreed.

The Committee decided that the currencies, which each represent a country which has had an average share of more than 1 per cent in world exports of goods and services in the five years 1968 to 1972, should be weighted broadly reflecting their relative importance.

The interest rate formula is detailed. The starting point is 5 per cent, which can be changed if interest rate levels rise or fall.

The United States, Britain, West Germany, France and Japan will each take a short-term bond in their countries as being representative of national interest rate levels and these five bonds will then be the guide in determining whether great falls or rises in international interest rates have taken place.

The rate levels of the five bonds will be daily compared and should the average level over three months be either above 11 per cent or below 9 per cent then changes will be made in the 5 per cent initial interest rate set on the SDR. This system will be reviewed each six months by the International Monetary Fund.

Should the average rate over three months of the bonds be for example 13 per cent, thus 2 per cent over the 11 per cent guiding limit, then the basic rate of 5 per cent on the SDR will be increased by three-fifths, i.e. 3 per cent of the 2 per cent rise.

The finance ministers of the Committee of Twenty will accept these proposals although a political row is brewing over the inclusion of the South African rand in the 15 currencies. South Africa's inclusion is offensive to many of the developing countries.

Oil rises give Britain its sharpest deterioration in terms of trade

By Melvyn Westlake

The most marked deterioration yet suffered by Britain in the terms on which it trades with the rest of the world occurred in February.

According to figures finally released by the Department of Trade yesterday, several weeks delay, import prices rose nearly three times faster than export prices. The result was a fall of 4.4 per cent in the terms of trade index to 76.5 (1970=100). This means that Britain must now export a third as much again as in 1970, to purchase the same level of imports.

The worsening in the terms of trade during February was exclusively the result of the oil price increases, the full impact of which was being felt during that month.

The import unit value index, in fact, rose by 74 per cent to 190.0, while the export unit value index rose just 2.8 per cent to 145.2. But two-thirds of the rise in the import index was caused by the higher cost of oil.

The balance of the rise would seem largely to have been caused by higher world commodity and raw material prices.

Reuters commodity index, which monitors 17 different materials, reached a peak in the last week of February.

It is not clear how much of the rise in the import price index is attributable to the greater cost of manufactured goods from Britain's industrialized competitors who have also suffered from big raw material price increases.

But the figures do confirm that in volume terms Britain's trade position was improving at the beginning of the year. Some 11 per cent more was sold abroad by volume last February compared with the same month in January.

This shows more precisely the trend discernible on the monthly trade figure returns that only a small portion of the monthly rise in exports was due to exporters raising their prices.

On the present evidence, perhaps three-quarters of the rise in the total value of goods sold overseas by Britain is due to an actual increase in volume. It suggests that industrialists now

Accountants in dispute over French operations

By John Plender

A complicated dispute over the rights of international firms of accountants to practise in France is causing uncertainty over the future of leading British firms in Paris.

The operations of the international firms have been tolerated since the leading French accounting body, the Ordre des Experts Comptables et des Comptables Agrés, was instituted in 1945 under a law which gave an exclusive right to practice to French nationals who are members of the Ordre.

In recent months, however, there has been growing pressure in the French accounting profession to regulate the rapid growth of the international firms. The Ministry of Finance has accepted that these firms are operating illegally since partnerships are not permitted in France.

But while most of the firms involved have agreed to turn themselves into corporate bodies it is still unclear whether they will obtain special recognition from the Ministry. The Ministry is obliged to refer to the National Council of the Ordre for advice.

Last Friday two representatives of the English Institute of Chartered Accountants went to Paris at the invitation of the National Council to discuss the conditions that British firms would have to fulfil in order to obtain favourable consideration. These proposals are now being considered.

However, there is no guarantee that an agreement with the National Council of the Ordre will be accepted without demur by the powerful Paris Regional Council of the Ordre, which is almost independent of the National Council. In France, the regional councils supervise the activities of accounting firms and have access to their books of account.

The Ministry of Finance has asked foreign firms how they will conform with French supervisory regulations and in a notable recent case Price Waterhouse & Co. one of the most active of the British firms in Paris, was asked by the Paris Regional Council to produce books of account. After taking legal advice it refused.

The spokesman for the English Institute said that a disciplinary court of the Regional Council had now decided that Price Waterhouse was not obliged to do so. He maintained that the dispute over the firm had now quietened down and was no longer a live issue.

Earlier this year the French accounting profession made it clear that it was reluctant to sanction authorization for foreign firms unless the British Department of Trade and Industry was prepared to permit comparable agreements, the second tier of the French accounting profession, to carry out statutory audits in this country.

Experts comptables, the first tier, are already recognized by the DTI.

Plan to close 16 stores

A group, which has moved more than 100 stores in the last 12 months, has announced plans to close 16 stores.

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The group, which has moved more than 100 stores in the last 12 months, has announced plans to close 16 stores.

Town & City deal agreed by Sterling

By Our Financial Staff

The reverse takeover offer by Town & City Properties for Sterling Guaranties Trust is now certain to go through.

The offer has been received on behalf of 90.5 per cent of the ordinary share capital of Sterling and the offer has been declared unconditional.

Mr Healey says plan for IMF to sell gold has widespread support

From Frank Vogl

Washington, June 11

Widespread international support now exists for a plan whereby the International Monetary Fund would sell gold on the free market after having bought it from central banks according to Mr Healey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr Healey said support for this "Witteveen plan" (Dr Johannes Witteveen is managing director of the IMF) will be evident at the ministerial meeting here in the next two days of the Committee of Twenty on international monetary reform.

Mr Healey is the first finance minister at the meeting here to confirm that such a gold plan exists. He said he is hopeful that the Committee of Twenty meeting can agree on procedures on how to go ahead with it.

He is also hopeful that the plan will be able to go into operation after the annual meeting of the IMF in September.

Further, Mr Simon has indicated that once changes can be internationally agreed and

World Bank chief says low interest rates wrong

By Our Industrial Editor

A controversial suggestion that efforts to lower interest rates represented "a wrong-headed approach in dealing with international inflation" came yesterday from Mr J. Burke Knapp, vice-president of the World Bank.

He said the paramount need was to restore confidence in saving and money, the stock-in-trade of bankers.

Speaking at a London conference called by the International Chamber of Commerce on Trade and Credit, Mr Knapp said: "People say that with inflation at such a high rate they cannot afford to pay higher interest rates. They say that at least this is one thing that can be held down."

He suggested that it is a wrong-headed way of looking at it to want low interest rates at such a time. Inflation or not, if interest rates are abnormally low then many unfortunate things happen."

He claimed that low interest rates fostered unemployment and not the more effective employment of labour. Low interest rates when administered by institutions simply encouraged favouritism "not to say corruption."

Low rates were often advocated and meant to reach poor people, but the funds found their way to the middle income or even the richer people, and benefits did not fall where they were expected to go.

Worst of all, if they prevailed, they were both on the borrowing and the lending side—and it meant savers did not have incentives to save to get a fair reward from financial institutions.

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HARMONY GOLD MINING COMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)



COMPANY ANNOUNCEMENT DISTURBANCES AT NOS 2 AND 3 HOSTELS

The directors announce that the mine is returning to normal today after the disturbances by black employees at Nos. 2 and 3 Hostels, Harmony, which began in the evening of Sunday, 9th June, 1974. There was no production from Nos. 2 and 3 shafts yesterday.

The disturbances arose from wage grievances and, after careful investigation, substantial general wages increases—additional to increases averaging 10 per cent awarded to all black employees on the preceding Thursday—have been granted.

The directors regret that four black employees were killed in the disturbances and twenty were admitted to hospital.

Registered Office:
63, Fox Street, Johannesburg.
Tuesday, 11th June, 1974.

American special negotiator talks to Vanya Walker-Leigh Trade Bill 'may be approved by the autumn'

Mr William Eberle, special United States representative for trade negotiations, is optimistic that the American Trade Bill will be approved by Congress some time between late next month and mid-September. He also says he thinks that Gatt multilateral trade negotiations are likely to start in earnest in October.

At the Paris symposium on energy and raw materials Mr Eberle told delegates that he was "quite hopeful" about passage of the Trade Bill, but he told them that the "real turning point" was during the week-end when Dr Henry Kissinger "won broad support inside the Senate foreign relations committee for trade concessions to the Soviet Union despite its restrictive emigration policies".

The Bill—the Trade Reform Act of 1973—was passed by the House of Representatives last December, but has since been delayed in the Senate finance committee by opposition to President Nixon's insistence that the Bill give Most Favoured Nation (MFN) trade treatment to the Soviet Union.



Mr William Eberle.

Broad support has emerged for an amendment by Senator Henry Jackson, whereby such status would be withheld from the USSR unless it stops restricting emigration and harassing of emigrants.

"be a source of inspiration" for a compromise between the Senate and the Administration. This proposal, put forward by Senator Clay Nelson of Wisconsin, provides that the President could grant MFN treatment to Russia but Soviet emigration policies would be reviewed by Congress after 18 months.

If Congress considered these policies unsatisfactory, trade concessions would be withdrawn.

Mr Eberle sees the Tokyo Round producing a series of agreements over two years, rather than one monster package at the end. Some agreements would cover whole industrial sectors, others individual food products, like wheat; while others would provide for a big reduction of trade barriers and better "safeguard" mechanisms whereby countries impose import controls for balance of payments reasons.

He hoped that China and the USSR, which are not Gatt members, could be "associated in some way" in discussions of matters of particular interest to them, like wheat.

However, immediate major

priorities for agreement are oil and food products. "Most oil-producing countries are not Gatt members", he said, "but as they develop their economies they will need increasing access to developed countries' markets for their non-oil exports."

"I hope they will see that it is in their long-term trade interests to agree to ground rules governing security of supplies and the use of export controls on oil."

Mr Eberle made clear that the United States opposed the French proposal to discuss oil and energy problems in the United Nations, affirming that "Gatt is the logical place in take action on trade". However, the United States did not rule out an international oil agreement, concluded outside both the Gatt and the United Nations framework.

As regards food, the United States hopes that principles governing world food trade can be established by the United Nations World Food Conference in Rome next November. The United States strongly supports the concept of world food security.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

To the Holders of

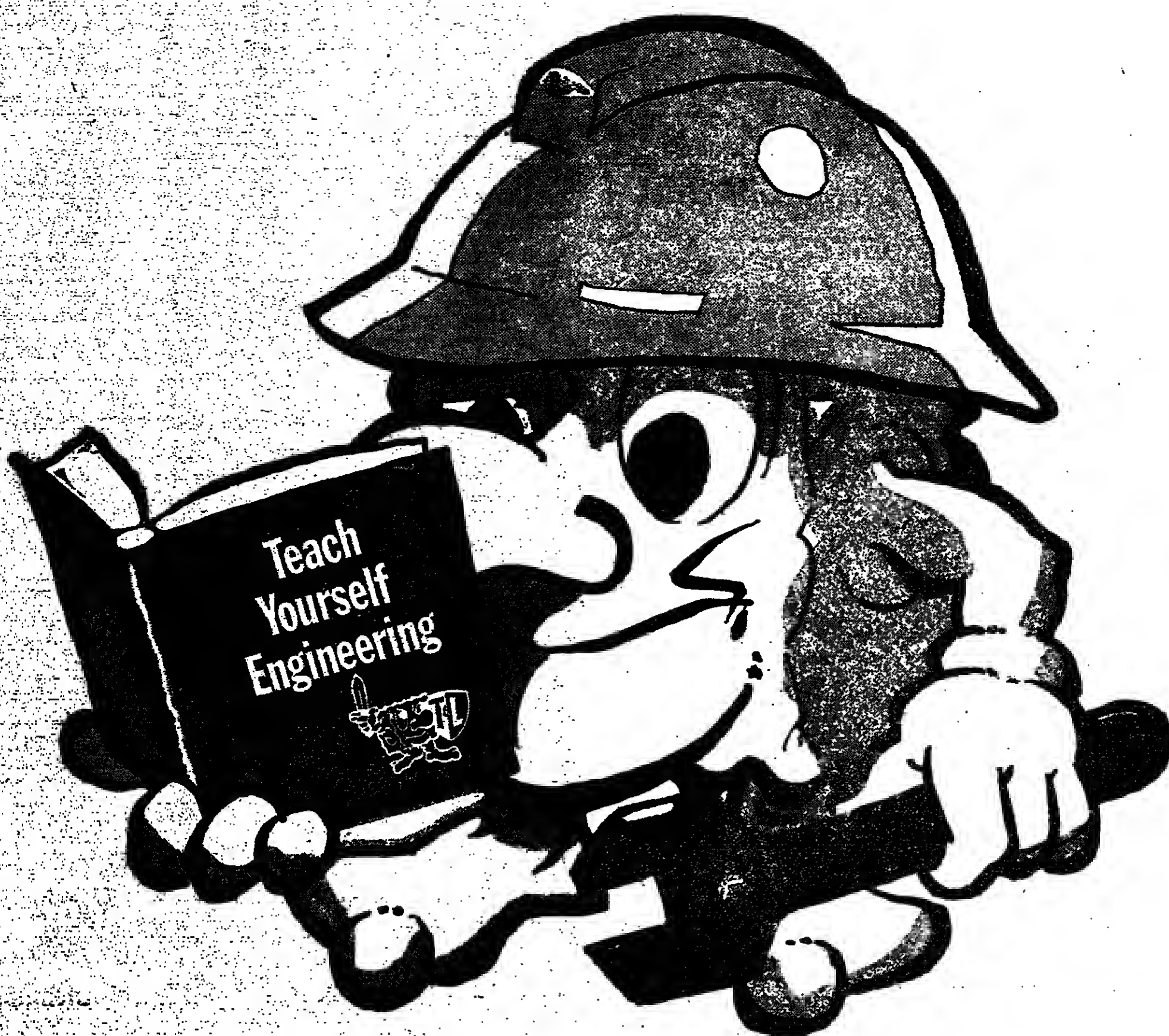
Continental Oil International Finance Corporation

9½% Guaranteed Debentures Due 1985 Issued
under Indenture dated as of July 1, 1970

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the provisions of the above-mentioned Indenture, \$2,500,000 principal amount of the above described Debentures have been selected for redemption on July 1, 1974, through operation of the Sinking Fund, at the principal amount thereof, together with accrued interest to said date, as follows:

DEBENTURES OF \$1,000 EACH

10-20	1972	2961	4489	6940	9410	8539	10300	11379	12405	14899	16448	17818	18298	20679	22279	23647
21	1976	2961	4489	6940	9410	8539	10300	11379	12405	14899	16448	17818	18298	20679	22279	23647
22	1976	2961	4489	6940	9410	8539	10300	11379	12405	14899	16448	17818	18298	20679	22279	23647
23	1976	2961	4489	6940	9410	8539	10300	11379	12405	14899	16448	17818	18298	20679	22279	23647
24	1976	2961	4489	6940	9410	8539	10300	11379	12405	14899	16448	17818	18298	20679	22279	23647
25	1976	2961	4489	6940	9410	8539	10300	11379	12405	14899	16448	17818	18298	20679	22279	23647
26	1976	2961	4489	6940	9410	8539	10300	11379	12405	14899	16448	17818	18298	20679	22279	23647
27	1976	2961	4489	6940	9410	8539	10300	11379	12405	14899	16448	17818	18298	20679	22279	23647
28	1976	2961	4489	6940	9410	8539	10300	11379	12405	14899	16448	17818	18298	20679	22279	23647
29	1976	2961	4489	6940	9410	8539	10300	11379	12405	14899	16448	17818	18298	20679	22279	23647
30	1976	2961	4489	6940	9410	8539	10300	11379	12405	14899	16448	17818	18298	20679	22279	23647
31	1976	2961	4489	6940	9410	8539	10300	11379	12405	14899	16448	17818	18298	20679	22279	23647
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66	1976	2961	4489	6940	9410	8539	10300	11379	12405	14899	16448	17818	18298	20679	22279	23647
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68	1976	2961	4489	6940	9410	8539	10300	11379	12405	14899	16448	17818	18298	20679	22279	23647
69	1976	2961	4489	6940	9410	8539	10300	11379	12405	14899	16448	17818	18298	20679	22279	23647
70	1976	2961	4489	6940	9410	8539	10300	11379	12405	14899	16448	17818	18298	20679	22279	23647
71	1976	2961	4489	6940	9410	8539	10300	11379	12405	14899	16448	17818	18298	20679	22279	23647
72	1976	2961	4489	6940	9410	8539	10300	11379	12405	14899	16448	17818	18298	20679	22279	23647
73	1976	2961	4489	6940	9410	8539	10300	11379	12405	14899	16448	17818	18298	20679	22279	23647
74	1976	2961	4489	6940	9410	8539	10300	11379	12405	14899	16448	17818	18298	20679	22279	23647
75	1976	2961	4489	6940	9410	8539	10300	11379	12405	14899	16448	17818	18298	20679	22279	23647
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78	1976	2961	4489	6940	9410	8539	10300	11379	12405	14899	16448	17818	18298	20679	22279	23647
79	1976	2961	4489	6940	9410	8539	10300	11379	12405	14899	16448	17818	18298	20679	22279	23647
80	1976	2961	4489	6940	9410	8539	10300	11379	12405	14899	16448	17818	18298	20679	22279	2



Mr Cube, M.I. Mech.E.

You probably think of Tate & Lyle as simply the sugar people.

If that's the case, Mr Cube would like to change your mind.

Because Tate & Lyle's shipping, warehousing and distribution, commodity trading, road transport, bulk liquid storage and engineering actually account for *more* profit than the traditional sugar refining.

Of course, every one of these activities has been a natural development using the skills that come to Mr Cube from growing, buying, transporting, storing, refining and distributing his sugar.

He became an engineer, for example, because of the need first of all to maintain, and then to build, Tate & Lyle's sugar processing machinery. This expertise expanded and today Mr Cube is not only a major manufacturer and exporter of equipment and systems, but is active in general engineering and even specialised shipbuilding.

You need have no fear, however, that Mr Cube will neglect his sugar duties for the nuts and bolts of engineering. He will continue on your sugar packets. But his blue print for Tate & Lyle's future means development of *all* his skills.



**TATE
+
LYLE**

Out of sweetness came forth strength

Shipowners 'back Maplin scheme'

By Peter Hill

Increasing support from shipowners for the creation of a seaport at Maplin will be cited by the Port of London Authority in forthcoming discussions with the Government on the project.

The PLA's revised plans now centre on the construction of deep-sea container berths together with a number of short-sea berths to be operational by 1978. The whole Maplin project is under review by the Government and the PLA is vying with the British Transport Docks Board for the location for the next container development.

But yesterday Mr John Lunn, director general of the PLA, reaffirmed the PLA's con-

viction of the need for Maplin to be developed.

He added that whatever the outcome of the Government's review the PLA would "never give up Maplin".

The PLA has submitted a discussion document to the Government and the National Ports Council on its plans for Maplin. A more detailed submission for approval of the project will depend on the outcome of the Government's review, particularly the provision of improved road and rail access.

Mr Lunn, speaking on the eve of today's publication of the Maplin Development Authority report, said: "We are very pleased with the customer support we have got for Maplin and the need for Government support."

He said leading container

operators from four countries were expressing interest and the PLA had provided quotations to 17 shipping companies.

The PLA, which wants two deep-sea container berths and three short-sea berths operational by 1978, claims that the cost of providing these would be between £30m and £40m, depending on the amount of land reclaimed for industrial development. It is talking in terms of injecting some £10m of its own funds into the first stage and reckons that the cost of improving rail and road connections to be borne by Government—would be some £30m.

Further development of facilities, principally an oil terminal, will be dictated largely by the oil companies' own forward planning but the PLA emphasized

that refinery capacity on the Thames estuary was being doubled.

PLA officials estimate that national container movements to and from the United Kingdom will at least double by 1980 as a result of increased containerization of existing routes and the switch to containers by lines operating services to South Africa, the Caribbean, South America and New Zealand.

Mr Lunn said: "Maplin is a unique geological site. It is in the right place and is God's gift to Britain. I know of nowhere in the world where the development could be done as cheaply or advantageously. It is also face to face with the industrialized parts of north-west Europe."

"We shall never give up. It will come. One day the blinkers will come off."

EEC retains gloomy view of British

From Roger Bernhoud

Brussels, June 11

The economic experts of the European Commission are out- being much less pessimistic than in January about short-term trends in all EEC member states except Britain.

In an internal document which will be discussed with national experts tomorrow, they predict an overall balance of payments deficit of 9,900m units of account (about 4,455m) for 1974 for the Community as a whole, against the 18,000m deficit predicted

But for the United Kingdom the projections for 1974 continue to be black: a 14.5 per cent inflation rate, a reduction of 1.4 per cent in gross domestic product and a balance of payments deficit of 7,400m units of account.

VW and Audi to merge outlets

In an attempt to boost sales in the United Kingdom, Volkswagen and Audi NSU have announced that their dealer networks are to be merged into a new franchise with more than 400 outlets.

The scheme is expected to be completed before the new Volkswagen "mini" car is launched in the United Kingdom.

Volkswagen acquired a controlling interest in Audi in 1964 but in the United Kingdom most dealers have operated separately. At present there are 240 VW dealers and 210 Audi NSU dealers, of which about 40 already hold dual franchise.

VW considered the move important enough to fly all United Kingdom dealers to Germany to hear details of the scheme.

Recovery seen in level of business confidence

Many British industries were in difficulties and before the end of the summer might need the help promised by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in an autumn Budget, Sir Patrick Reilly, the president of the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry, said yesterday.

But, Sir Patrick said, surveys undertaken by the Chamber revealed that business confidence had begun to recover after the three-day week. The surveys had also shown that it was still very difficult to assess any clear underlying trends even in the medium term and there was widespread uncertainty about the longer-term situation.

A great deal depended on industrial peace and restraining wage increases. If this

could be done, he said, there need not be too much despondency about the future.

There had probably been some over-reaction to the three-day week. Production levels had actually been higher than many would have expected and management-labour relations had achieved a degree of harmony that many had long hoped for.

Sir Patrick said the Chamber's surveys had disclosed that 85 per cent of industrial and commercial firms approached had supported continued membership of the European Economic Community.

He said it was an illusion to think that if Britain were outside the EEC she could negotiate a free-trade agreement. Outside the EEC, Britain would have less pull and carry less weight than inside.

CBI chief on plight of managers

Mr Campbell Adamson, director-general of the CBI, last night called for better deal for Britain's managers. He attacked the swingeing rates of taxation on the middle level of incomes "not only when industrial managers have to bear greater responsibilities and face greater difficulties than ever before, but also at a time when the country most needs the results of their work."

Managers were expected to wrestle with the problems of statutory pay and price controls, to pay special attention to the needs of customers and shareholders at the same time they received almost the lowest remuneration in the western world.

Mr Adamson was speaking at the annual dinner of the British Secondary Metals Association.

NVT chief ready to serve writ on Meriden

By Clifford Webb

Midlands Industrial Correspondent

Mr Dennis Poore, chairman of Norton Villiers Triumph, is expected in the next few days to serve a writ on the leaders of the workers' cooperative occupying Triumph motor cycle works at Meriden requiring them to give up possession of the plant and firm worth of completed motor cycles.

A final attempt is being made to persuade the cooperative to release the motor cycles voluntarily before they are ordered by a court to be released. Ninety per cent of the United States market.

A meeting was set for yesterday but postponed at the last minute. It is understood that the cooperative, because Mr Geoffrey Robinson, managing director of Jaguar and a key figure in the cooperative's negotiating team, was not available.

A further attempt will be made to hold the meeting today. Sources close to the company said last night that if the meeting did not take place or the cooperative again refused to release the machines they have held for nine months, the writ would be served.

The writ would be obtained two months ago, but refrained from using under pressure from Mr Wedgwood Benn, the Secretary of State for Industry.

A NVT spokesman said: "We are not prepared to wait much longer for completed motor cycles to be released."

Drop in value of building orders

The value of new building orders fell in the first three months of this year, according to the Department of the Environment. At constant (1970) prices and seasonally adjusted, the figure showed a 37 per cent fall from the first quarter of 1973 and a 15 per cent drop in October-December.

The orders totalled £1,441m—£495m for housing—compared with £1,570m for the same period last year and £1,495m for the final quarter of 1973.

Council housing orders in constant price and seasonally adjusted terms were up 11 per cent in October-December but slightly down on the first quarter of 1973.

Private housing orders fell by 22 per cent from their fourth quarter level in 1973 and by 56 per cent from the high level in the first quarter of 1973.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Labour Green Paper: the Meriden idyll

From Mr Leslie Buckfield,

Labour MP for Newton

To many of us, Labour's recent Green Paper 'The Community and the Company' included a good discussion of the possibilities for workers' involvement in management. But it lacked teeth.

A request for financial assistance to create a workers' cooperative to run the Triumph motor cycle plant at Meriden is presently being considered at Cabinet level. For less than £5m we could give the Green Paper a trial run.

When in March, 1973, Christopher Chataway, as Minister for Industrial Development, put £4.8m into a new Norton Villiers Triumph company, to merge with Triumph and Norton Villiers, the men at Meriden had hopes for their future.

After all, Meriden was making nearly three-quarters of British motor cycle output, and a company recommended the concentration of manufacture at Meriden instead of Birmingham, Small Heath.

In September, when Mr Poore announced his intention of going to Birmingham, Meriden decided to fight. The workers gave their support to the proposal to form a co-operative, put forward by Bill Lapworth, Coventry district secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union and myself.

Negotiations were long and hard and eventually agreement was reached on a phased scheme, under which we would acquire the plant but just before the election, Mr Poore announced

that financial difficulties would prevent this and that if we wanted to proceed, we would have to buy the plant forthwith.

Thus it was that the incoming Secretary of State for Industry found a request for financial assistance on his desk, and soon sent assessors to Meriden for further study.

The detailed submission departs slightly from some of the suggestions in the Green Paper, but with its two-tier boards of trustees and management by senior stewards, contains the essential elements of the proposed "trade union co-operation".

The Meriden proposals contain three unique ingredients. First, the workers, of whom many still face the financial hardships of picking day and night since last October, when they could have found other jobs in Coventry. This is the factory of Geoff Dukes and Mike Hallwood, where families have made motor bikes, man and boy.

Second, they exist in the United States, a guaranteed market. Most dealers have seen no Triumph since last August, and fear a complete Japanese monopoly.

Third, the legend of the Triumph, "the bike that is not a gadget-ridden, half-million a year, computer-made bike, but a machine produced by craftsmen, whose superb handling is appreciated by experts."

The workers at Meriden have already proved their management ability by getting the plant ready for restarting production. Though their proposals may be novel and there may still be difficulties to be overcome, at Triumph at Meriden, there can

be lessons for workers elsewhere.

This is why the Gov should let the coopers ahead.

LESLIE HUGHES

House of Commons

From Mr Brian Parkyn

Sir, In spite of the expressed by many indu and the CBI to retain a loyal British unitary would submit that insuperable problems of loyalties if worker direct elected to an executive. The Labour proposals to recognize that democ cerns the control of po that the control of a should consist of a management of a comp a two-tier board struc I am greatly concern ever that the proposi appear to follow too those of the TUC interin report on Democracy and not that there is a third g should be represented top board.

A company has resp not only to its employ shareholders but also outside community and of which it is a part, therefore that the should consist of th parts representative interests of the emplo shareholders and also side interests which n (denally be local, a shade away from, or in of larger firms, the Gov itself.

BRIAN PARKYN,

Scott Bader Company 1

Wollaton, Nottingham

Still sad saga of London phones

From Mr D. Zeitlin

Sir, As a small firm with very limited staff—but nevertheless engaged in a quite substantial volume of export and import business—we find it essential to be able to contact our overseas buyers the same day on which we have merchandise to offer them.

This morning (June 7) has been a normal one, as far as attempts to contact the Continent are concerned. Firstly, we tried approximately 20 times to dial the number on STD but on each occasion we were told by the gramophone records: "all lines from London are engaged."

Then after long delays we succeeded in obtaining the 105 operator, who informed us that there was up to two hours' delay (yesterday) up to four hours today.

London is the leading international centre of the world for trade, but has strong competition from other markets both in Europe and other continents. No doubt other trades find themselves in the same situation. If we are to continue as

one of the principal entrepot centres, it is essential that these endless and frustrating attempts to make contact with buyers should prove of more avail in the future.

Perhaps the Post Office could explain why the service is deteriorating month by month and what is being done to tackle the problems.

Yours faithfully,
D. ZEILIN
Seidler Fur Co.
Fur Trade House,
25 Little Trinity Lane,
London EC4V 2AA.

From Mr John Connell

Sir, Mr T. L. Blum deserves our sympathy. London is indeed a telephone prison from which escape to the outer world becomes increasingly difficult.

However, it is still possible to escape. I have managed to telephone with some success. I am, yours faithfully,
JOHN CONNELL,
Director, Export Drive Limited,
6 Old Bond Street,
London W1X 3TA.

Market rese-

From Mr J. Rayne-Davis

Sir, The letter from I Coventry, published on shows considerable c regarding the objective: Research cannot creat for a perfect product of thing has ever in fa created. Its fundame pose is to discover the of the buying public t duct, or service, and t this quite dispassion at thing has ever in fa item in the marketplace.

Any attempt to dis public's reaction by a agency or a manufact result in considerable loss to those who is thing has ever in fa.

It is probably not ap research can be one of powerful forces for sa ing consumer intere. Hence should not be held in opposition to c protection groups, but r a complementary activi.

JOHN RAYNE-DAVIS,
Davis Ives Associates,
Wetherby, Yorkshire LS

Hill Samuel Group

Results for the year to 31st March 1974

1 Sources of profit—after tax	1974	1973
Banking (after minorities and transfer to contingency reserve)	4,100	3,990
Insurance and shipping	2,868	2,715
Investment management	202	449
Exceptional exchange profits*	904	1,117
	8,074	8,271
Loan interest (after tax)	937	1,237
Group profit after tax	7,137	7,034

* Arising from movements in floating exchange rates in respect of currency loan capital and net assets of overseas subsidiaries.

The strength and diversity of the Group...

From the Statement by the Chairman, Sir Kenneth Keith.

This has been a year of great international uncertainty coupled with a variety of problems in the monetary field at home; there have been many pitfalls for wholesale commercial bankers and a period of reduced and difficult capital markets for investment bankers. In the circumstances I believe the Group's results can be regarded as very satisfactory.

The Strength of the Hill Samuel Group We have benefited substantially from the innate strength, larger capital base and diversity of your Group as it is now comprised. Although it is still sometimes referred to as a merchant banking group, the insurance, shipping and other interests contribute very substantially to Group profits. And Hill Samuel Insurance & Shipping Holdings Limited is itself one of the largest companies in its own spheres in the U.K.

Your Group is now well spread internationally not only in banking, where more than half of its business is done in currencies other than sterling, but also in shipping and insurance services.

Financial Summary

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Year to 31st March							
Total assets (£m)	275	437	572	696	768	999	1,278
Group disclosed profit after taxation (£000)*	1,579	2,697	3,073	2,794	4,352	7,034	7,137
Group disclosed profit after taxation (£000)*	4,709	6,34p	6,60p	6,00p	9,33p	13,95p	12,73p
Dividends (£000)	1,008	1,322	1,746	1,746	2,039	1,870	1,916
Rate—gross pence per share	3.00p	3.11p	3.75p	3.75p	4.37p	4.59p	4.82p
Rate—net pence per share					3.21p	3.27p	

*excluding extraordinary items.

Copies of the Report and Accounts containing the Chairman's Statement in full can be obtained from the Secretary:

Hill Samuel Group Limited
100 Wood Street,
London EC2P 2AJ



BUSINESS NOTICES

READERS are recommended to take appropriate professional advice before entering obligations.

WINE BAR

West country wine bar proprietor requires partner/investor: £3,000 minimum. Opportunity for expansion.

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highest quality, well known, well established, experienced and sound person, offering complete coverage of insurance, marine, fire, motor, and other risks. (Countries to be visited shortly include Africa and U.S.A. or Europe.) 92 The Links, Watlington, Oxford, OX12 9JL. Tel: 0185 277777 day.

LADY NIDMANS requires active participation in business as a partner. Capital and car available. Investment £150,000. 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792,

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Financing metal stocks at Johnson, Matthey

Johnson's previous financial figures had been rather disappointing to investors, but the company's performance in the first half of the year has been much better. The company's earnings per share for the first half of the year were 1.1p, compared with 0.8p for the same period last year. The company's turnover for the first half of the year was £1.1m, compared with £0.9m for the same period last year.



Mr. Michael Montague, chairman of Johnson, Matthey.

Fenchurch No fresh solution

If the independent board members of Fenchurch Insurance have a rival bidder waiting in the wings, it is high time that they told shareholders. For there is little in their latest report to suggest that the company is in a position to offer a fresh solution to the problem of its future.

While not overgenerous, this price, in reasonably in line with any other Fenchurch could expect as an independent group, and possibly more than it could maintain in the current market.

Fenchurch does not appear to have any coherent philosophical stance on the merits of an all cash offer as opposed to a paper bid, on the one hand, or the other claiming that the company is not a viable entity.

Reading between the lines the Fenchurch directors have not pushed for a full cash alternative as hard as they might because of the strained relations between the two boards.

Already they have devoted considerable time to pointing out the unwholesome aspects of GP's influence in Fenchurch affairs, particularly the way in which the company's cash offer will be a disaster for the parent company.

Yorkshire Chemicals Even pegging

Yorkshire Chemicals disappointed the market with its dramatic fall in second half margins and an outcome for the year of £3.2m, before tax, against expectations of £3.5m or more.

Some further margin erosion had been expected following that seen in the first half. A combination of rising costs and increased competition could have permitted anything else but the hope was that Yorkshire could use firm markets and high prices overseas to stop a good deal of the rot.

In the event, profits went ahead by a mere 2 per cent in the second half on the back of a 21 per cent sales gain. Yorkshire certainly had a strong overseas performance in sales terms but the conclusion must be that the company's management is not commanding the best of high prices, that other chemicals are better placed.

Yorkshire last some production through the three day week which affected the second half though continuous process status must have helped there, and customer requirements were also reduced during the period. But where, say, ICI, was able to exploit a similar situation to dramatically beneficial effect by diversifying production overseas, Yorkshire had no such good fortune.

Meanwhile the raw materials costs spiral continues its upward course though at least United Kingdom selling prices were increased in March, just around the end of the financial year.

The projected £2.75m capital spending this year will probably be around one half financed from cash flow and beyond that will probably call for some long term borrowing. The balance sheet can probably stand this but the question is whether the new capacity comes on stream before the expected downturn in world chemical demand shows through.

A 3/4 of 74 may well not be discounting all the uncertainty and a yield of 3.9 per cent is a prop for the share.

Final: 1973/74 (1972/73)
Capitalization £11.9m
Sales £15.7m (£12.0m)
Pre-tax profit £3.2m (£2.7m)
Earnings per share 16.6p (15.2p)
Dividend gross 4.8p (4.5p)

Chamberlain Phipps Bucking the trend

Bearing in mind that Chamberlain Phipps's second half took in the three-day week, pre-tax profit growth of 31 per cent for the year, after a hefty increase in financing charges, looks a creditable performance. More than that, it is a sign of the company's ability to grow against the odds.

The most encouraging feature was a sizeable improvement in overseas profits, which, contributing £13,000 last year as against £1,000, raised the proportion of the group total from 6 per cent to 16 per cent.

Meanwhile the major shoe components division raised its profits from £0.85m to just on the £1m mark during a year that was not a notably good one for footwear. The division's success was a notable recovery in the moulding division following a sharp fall in its 1972/73 contribution.

The general industries division, contributing 28 per cent of group profits saw a marginal improvement. Order books are running at reasonably good levels in the opening months of the current year and the situation has eased over raw material supplies. But one surprising feature of the latest results is the relatively dull profit performance in half export markets, which contributed some 10 per cent to overall profits.

The group is making some encouraging noises about the current year but it should be remembered that despite its success in spreading trading risks outside footwear manufacturing, nearly half its profits come from that area. There appears to be some speculative element in the current rating of the shares due to recent disclosures of Court.

Order books are running at 11.6 per cent stake. This shares, at 40p on a p/e ratio of 8, look quite highly valued.

Final: 1973-74 (1972-73)
Capitalization £5.8m
Sales £31.4m (£24.4m)
Pre-tax profit £1.84m (£1.4m)
Earnings per share 4.94p (3.9p)
Dividend gross 2.97p (2.83p)

The Burton group, as heralded in its interim report last month, is taking drastic action to reduce losses in its Peter Robinson department store division. A programme to close down most of the larger regional stores built on unprofitably generous scales is well under way.

During the past few months the Peter Robinson chain has been slashed from 22 stores to six with closures taking place almost daily. The Top Shop of which have been trading within Peter Robinson branches, have been placed under separate management and this chain is to develop independently.

The only store to continue to combine both names will be the recently refurbished Oxford Circus branch in London.

Many of the surplus stores have been sold at prices well over the 1972 valuation figures, according to Burton's joint chairman Mr. Raymond Burton.

The International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the various United Nations agencies and other kindred multinational institutions are joined in a desperate bid to prevent many of the developing countries from sinking under the weight of rising foreign debt.

Not only individual aid institutions redoubling their efforts, setting up special financial facilities and relief programmes, to help relieve the situation, but also all being brought together to assist in the emergency operation.

Under the terms of the Assembly's resolution, industrialized countries and other potential contributors have until June 15 to intimate what emergency assistance they intend to provide to help the most seriously threatened developing countries survive the next 12 months.

The same session of the Assembly also resolved to establish a special fund under the auspices of the United Nations and, supported by voluntary contributions, to provide emergency relief. It is supposed to start operating at the latest by January 1, 1975.

In addition, it was decided to set up a 36-member ad hoc committee to monitor and assess the progress of the whole special programme, and make recommendations about the new fund's scope, machinery and mode of operation.

Dr. Raul Prebisch, who was the first secretary-general of Unctad, has been given the job of running the new fund. Among his first acts since being appointed has been to make a trip to Europe to gauge potential donors' interest. He has also sent out a questionnaire to each developing country to try to determine which are in most desperate need.

The size of donations to the special fund is still uncertain. However, an initial suggestion heard in United Nations corridors, of a total sum of \$4,000m (including a United States contribution of \$1,400m) now looks to have been ambitious. More recently, discussion has centred on an aggregate of \$3,000m, made up of \$500m each from the EEC and the United States; \$500m from other developed nations and \$1,500m from the oil producers.

The European Commission bank hurriedly prepared fresh letters. The market maintains that no one deal in the ex-script form. And anyone who did would find it hard to provide "good delivery". Pity...

Why the stores are slimming down

prepero, it was said, for future growth.

Although no figures are published, the Top Shop young fashion sub-division is described as highly profitable. This, too, is well recognized by the main department store operators such as Sear's Holdings, which has been rapidly expanding its Miss Selfridge chain separately from its main stores.

In line with the general trend, Burton has been steadily developing Top Shop within established Peter Robinson stores.

However, unlike the others, the group seemed to be unable to achieve the right mixture of new and old.

While the growth of new young-fashion chains is considered an important area for the future development of department stores as a whole, it is by no means the only one.

There appear to be at least four broad paths of development. Stores can continue more

or less along the traditional pattern of providing semi-luxurious environments and stylish products with a relatively high level of service.

Some of the smaller groups such as Bental's of Kingston have proved such a formula can continue to work.

Alternatively, they can join the fast developing discount traders, or other sectors of the retail trade, as the John Lewis Partnership has done with its Waitrose grocery chain. Or they can move out of town and set up smaller branches close in residential areas.

Finally they can invest outside the retail trade altogether.

In practice, most of the big groups have used a combination of these methods. Debenhams, which numerically is the largest of the department store groups, has a declared policy to diversify into related retailing areas.

As part of this policy it acquired Cater Bros (Provisions), a chain of food supermarkets and off-licences last August and is now moving as

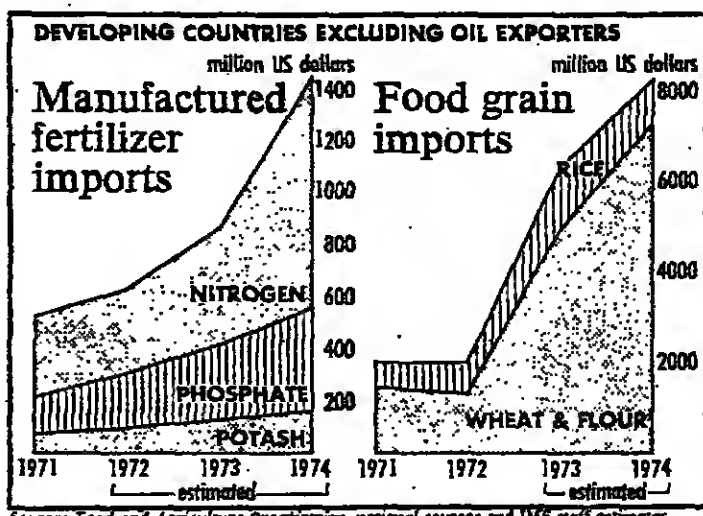
rapidly as planning permissions will allow into hypermarket-type development under the Scan name. Two of these new stores have already been opened at Walkden near Manchester and at the Victoria Centre in Nottingham. Planning applications have been made for another two.

The House of Fraser which vies with Debenhams for the title of department store market leader, has also studied the possibilities of out-of-town hypermarkets. However, it is believed to have shelved the idea without a suitable partner experienced in food retailing and in view of the restrictions on obtaining planning permission.

The House of Fraser seems to have set its sights for store development largely in Europe, a policy which led to the unsuccessful takeover negotiations with Boots, which has a similar aim. The group has out-of-town developed in other ways by capitalizing on the value of its sites.

Patricia Tisdall

Massive rescue operation to save Third World economies



Source: Food and Agriculture Organization, national sources and IMF staff estimates

has been giving consideration to the Community's contribution and is expected to make recommendations to development ministers from the Nine when they meet in Luxembourg on Thursday.

A World Bank study of 40 developing countries suggests that they need an extra \$6,000m this year to pay for the same level of oil imports as in 1973, only a third of which they will be able to cover by drawing on their official reserves or using International Monetary Fund Special Drawing Rights.

World Bank estimates also indicate that the developing countries as a whole spent some \$5,200m on oil last year and will need \$14,500m for the same volume of oil imports this year. Indeed, if oil prices remain at present levels, the current account deficits of the oil-producing states, could reach well over \$20,000m in aggregate, roughly double the annual deficit of recent years.

Even this projected deficit could prove to be a serious underestimate. The IMF research department calculates that many poorer states are facing probable increases in their import bill for basic foods comparable to the increase in their oil imports. Food grain imports into non-oil exporting Third World countries could possibly reach \$8,000m-9,000m in 1974. This is 20 per cent higher than in 1973 (when the extra food costs started to appear) but three times greater than in 1972 when the grain import bill amounted to \$2,800m.

Grains are the largest category of food imports accounting, until 1973, for around half. Other food costs have also risen. Despite their predominantly agricultural character, many developing countries (excluding oil producers) have, over the past two decades, moved from a position of

increase in Third World import costs. The first is the rise in freight charges which increased sharply as transportation capacity became strained in 1973. This helped to push up import unit values. The rise in oil prices will further raise freight charges and thus the landed cost of imports.

In addition, against a background of food shortages, a deficiency in the supply of chemical fertilizer raises the spectre of a setback to farm crops in developing countries already being suffered. Imports of fertilizer by developing countries represent 35 to 40 per cent of world trade in these products. Their fertilizer import bill (including raw materials) rose from \$550m in 1970 to about \$1,000m in 1973.

At current price levels expenditure this year could rise to \$1,800m, despite considerable import cutbacks. Oil price increases, a lack of world productive capacity and the increased emphasis in recent years on agricultural development have all helped to drive up prices.

These facts illustrate the awesome magnitude of the problem that the United Nations emergency operation will have to deal with. Yet, there is concern lest even the inadequate programme now proposed should not be fully supported. It now seems possible that some of the Muslim oil exporters would rather channel their aid through an Islamic agency, Arab-African and Arab-Asian development funds have been mooted, but as yet they remain no more than a gleam in the Arab eye.

Many of the oil exporters have, of course, pledged themselves to support the oil facility

which is painstakingly being constructed by Dr. Johannes Witteveen, managing director of the IMF. This facility was initially intended largely to cater for the requirements of those industrialized countries worst affected by oil price increases. But the \$3,000m raised by Dr. Witteveen is absurdly inadequate for the needs of the rich states who require between \$50,000m and \$60,000m.

As a consequence, the oil facility may now be earmarked for the use of the developing countries. Additionally, the Council for Development Aid (one of the two new bodies expected to succeed the Committee of Twenty when it is wound up this week) will no doubt also be forced to concentrate on the immediate crisis.

Meanwhile, the World Bank, which more normally provides finance for the developing nations, has also been busy trying to attract the oil exporters' surplus cash, by selling them long-term bank bonds. Early last month, it was revealed that World Bank borrowings from the Middle East and Venezuela were nearly \$675m.

These efforts of the international agencies, both individually and collectively within the framework of the UN emergency programme, have now got the rescue operation into first gear. But top speed will be necessary to prevent the problems of the Indian sub-continent, tropical Africa, the Caribbean and parts of Latin America making the difficulties of Italy and other European countries appear insignificant by comparison.

Melvyn Westlake

Business Diary: Lowe's law a winner

recall seeing her details of a £200 media by Jordans, formation and lists, for the best corporate vehicle. Well, award was present. Lowe, a 25-year-old company and now at Newcastle.

es that, in future, company should be use of a new legal Incorporated Limited as an alternative to limited company or form. Jordans will the draft statute, that it will be Parliament as a her's Bill.

liamentary interest red by the fact that the Reform Club in history by Stanley's. Under Secretary (no judges included).

MP, Gordon essor of law at B. University, and Dr. A. reader in law at verty.

ade this exercise interesting, of the fact that it is reform Bill to be made, and without of, the parliament-man's office. The most impressed jess of the entries though they noted the criteria—for a former, essentially over and opera or been altogether

Nevertheless, they felt Lowe's new "ILF" would free the small business successfully from the increasingly rigorous and onerous reforms affecting the limited company. With the EEC pushing Britain towards a more elaborate company structure and with greater disclosure and public accountability being called for, these reforms were becoming increasingly irrelevant to the small company. The "ILF" is a possible way out of this net.

Of special interest, said a spokesman for Jordans yesterday, "is the way in which Mr. Lowe has surmounted the problem of defining the limited and unlimited members by attaching unlimited liability to the office of director rather than to the ownership of shares. It is Jordan's belief that the 'ILF' will be valuable to professional organizations as a replacement for the general partnership."

Bill and Benn

Unless Anthony Wedgwood Benn for Tony as he now likes to be called by the trade union missions which almost daily pass through the portals of the industry department, makes up his mind soon, there is going to be some speculation about Bill (or Sir William Ryland, as he is called these days).

It seems that the reappointment of Sir William, the 60-year-old chairman of the Post Office Corporation (salary £22,750 a year) has still not been confirmed. Nor has that of his party, deputy Whip, Mr. Wright. And Edward Fennell, the Labour member for telecommunications, is waiting to hear, too.



Stanley Clinton-Davis, presented the award

today from the department on whether Bill Ryland stays or goes. A Post Office man up from the ranks, the chairman was appointed three years ago after Christopher Chubb's sudden announcement that he was leaving. A qualified surveyor with previously little known City connections was to resign in a blaze of publicity.

And, while discussing top appointments, there may be word soon on who is to be chair-elect of the Monopolies Commission. But then, that is the province of Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection.

All a mistake

After reading joyful tidings in Monday's letter from the Royal Bank of Scotland, shareholders in Chersonese (FMS) Estates may have been thinking of ordering a new suite of furniture. But they should first take note that the shares reverted yesterday to 74p "cum scrip" after Monday's 24p "ex scrip".

The letters from the Bank brought renounceable share certificates of three shares for every one held. This would have put the ex-script price at 181p, offering a profit of 69p if sold ex-script in the market.

But it was all a mistake. The bank's letter was in error, and should have confirmed the scrip offer of one certificate for every one held. When the market was told of the mistake, the jobbers stopped dealing and the Council suspended trading in the ex-script form.

So, yesterday everyone returned to square one, while the

bank hurriedly prepared fresh letters. The market maintains that no one deal in the ex-script form. And anyone who did would find it hard to provide "good delivery". Pity...

Port battle

Whether they like it or not, the Russians may find themselves involved—at a distance—in the battle which has developed over the siting of the United Kingdom container terminal between the principal protagonists, the Port of London Authority and the British Transport Docks Board, which is rooting for Southampton.

John Lunn, the PLA's director-general, is off to Moscow at the weekend at the invitation of Russia's Deputy Minister of Merchant Marine for a two-week visit (some days of which will be accounted for by a return voyage aboard a Russian cruise liner).

Maplin is very much at the forefront of his mind, and although he will be concerned with a variety of issues concerning improving levels of Anglo-Russian trade through London, particularly general cargo and timber, there has been an encouraging increase in container traffic destined for Russia and onwards via the Trans-Siberian railway bridge to Japan, and in the reverse direction.

For the more immediate future the Russians are apparently keen to see passenger terminal facilities at Tilbury given a facelift. There are seven Russian cruise liners regularly docking at Tilbury carrying somewhere in the region of 18,500 passengers annually

Head Wrightson report a year of investment for the future

	1973-74	1972-73
Group turnover	£40,369,000	£33,056,000
Group trading profit	£1,562,000	£1,456,000
Group profit after taxation	£792,000	£998,000
Dividends per share	3.3075p	3.15p
Earnings per share	5.78p	7.27p

points taken from the Chairman's statement:

- Group trading profits increased from £1,456,000 to £1,562,000
- Steel stockholding interests expanded during a successful year
- Highest ever capital expenditure on plant and equipment
- Investment in Tees riverside site for North Sea fabrications end in the new National Nuclear Company through British Nuclear Associates
- Dividend increased for the fifth year in succession
- Order books buoyant. Progress should continue into 1975

Copies of the annual report and accounts will be available from: Head Wrightson & Co Ltd, The Furnage, Yarm, Cleveland TS15 9DA

HEAD WRIGHTSON

FINANCIAL NEWS

Moorgate objectors' acceptance 'not vital'

Acceptance of the scheme for rescuing Moorgate Mercantile Holdings by the remaining two of the 71 creditors was "not vital", Mr Rupert Nicholson, the company's special manager, asserted yesterday. He was speaking in reference to the reports that the two objectors had not accepted. Discussions with these two continued, but it would be possible to resubmit the scheme as a court scheme under Section 206 of the Companies Act, he said. If sanctioned, the scheme would be binding on all creditors.

The debts due to the 69 creditors who have accepted the present scheme amount to some £13.8m out of the total of the 71 scheme creditors amounting to £17.5m. Under his scheme, all creditors of £40,000 and below, whose debts total about £2.05m, are to be paid in full. Further, Mr Nicholson felt

that he would be obliged to take this course notwithstanding the further delay and expense entailed. He had hoped this would be avoided by the present scheme. He did not wish to see the position of the small depositors and the vast majority of creditors prejudiced by the action of the two scheme creditors who were holding out. There was no question of dealing with them in special terms. The reasons given by the objectors, at their best, he added, were that they would prefer the instalment-credit debts to be realised immediately for cash, albeit at a substantial discount, which he doubts, there would inevitably be a delay of several months because of the time required to negotiate with several prospective purchasers of good debts, and to sort out complex inter-group guarantees.

John Loveys' liquidation

Hopes that the John Loveys clothing group could return to the stock market, after its suspension in January, 1977, for a major acquisition, have been dashed.

The board has reluctantly decided to place the company in voluntary liquidation because it has not proved possible to solve liquidity problems created by the collapse of the parent company, Fortessa Investments, a subsidiary of Cornhill Consolidated.

The move is designed to protect the interests of shareholders and creditors. It is estimated that all creditors will be paid in full and "a surplus" will be available for shareholders.

The group is currently trading profitably in all subsidiaries, except the now liquidated McIlroys. Offers have been made for two subsidiaries, and satisfactory terms agreed in principle. The sale of the millinery division is being negotiated.



Mr W. R. Alexander, chairman of Scotros: vigorous search for growth opportunities.

Scotros tops its forecast

Before the three-day week and the effects of the energy crisis, Scotros, the Glasgow-based food and engineering group, forecast £500,000 pre-tax for the year to March 31. To the event taxable profits exceeded this forecast and nearly doubled those for 1977-78 at £521,000.

Against the near-doubled profit, group turnover was up by 33 per cent from £13.88m to £18.52m. A breakdown of the results shows that while profits to the first half more than doubled from £88,000 to £206,000 the second half produced a gain of 62 per cent from £193,000 to £315,000.

The board say they are vigorously looking for growth opportunities.

GEI Int profits spurt to new 'high'

In spite of the effects of the short week, GEI International's broadly-based specialist engineering group, has achieved a record pre-tax profit of £1.66m for the year to March 31. This compares with £1.65m for the previous 18-month accounting period, and is a rise of 29 per cent on an annualised basis.

On the same basis, turnover went up 28.5 per cent to £21.5m and profit margins from 6.6 to 7.7 per cent.

On net profits of £870,000 (up 9.2 per cent for the year), the dividend is 4.2p (against 6.3p for 18 months), and earnings a share are 6.4p (4.5p for 18 months). Shareholders may take a scrip issue instead of a cash dividend.

Slater divests in Solicitors' Law

The liquidation of Slater Walker's investments—some £50m in the past few weeks—goes on. As foreshadowed at the recent annual meeting, Slater has now drastically reduced its holdings in Solicitors' Law Stationery.

In a statement yesterday Slater said that it and its subsidiaries had reduced their equity in Solicitors' to 2.7m shares (about 25.81 per cent). At December 31 the group held 37.45 per cent.

Among the major holders in Solicitors' Law is Thomson Organisation, with 42 per cent.

W Pickles gives 1 for 10

Starting 25 per cent ahead after six months, William

Pickles, the Manchester-based group with interests in textiles and electrical engineering, again turns in record profits plus another scrip, though the rate of the full year profit advance showed an inevitable slowdown.

On turnover for 1977 up from £14.15m to £16.1m, pre-tax profit gained 9 per cent to £225,000, though the "net" went into reverse from £567,000 to £521,000. Tax took £404,000 against £281,000.

Tilling makes £1.7m Belgian purchase

Thomas Tilling has acquired for £1.63m in cash the control of 86 per cent of the shares of the public quoted company Ecremeuses Melotte SA of Rémicourt, Belgium. Associated family interests in France have also been purchased.

The Melotte group is one of the leading European makers of milking machines and livestock equipment. Sales amounted to £8.56m in 1973, and pre-tax profits were £675,000.

Atlantic Shipping

The board of Atlantic Shipping & Trading said in January that it was still considering the future course of the company, but had not then made any decision. The results for 1977-78 reflect the group's transitional character.

After-tax profits are up from £270,500 to £450,500 (exceeding the 1971 pre-tax record of £457,000) and include a surplus of £193,000 (nil) on the sale of MV Eximia in April.

The dividend is 31.38p (including a special interim divi-

dead) against 14.5p, and an additional dividend is also declared for the previous year (to March 31, 1973) of 3.21p gross.

All sectors help Coltness to peak

Again announcing record results, Coltness Group turns in pre-tax profits advancing 51 per cent to £432,000 for 1973. The outturn, says Mr Eric Gibbons, chairman, reflects steady growth both in sales and earnings for all its activities in spite of sharply rising costs and higher bank charges.

Turnover in the period rose from £3.26m (adjusted for 12 months) to £4.39m—a rise of 41 per cent. The "attributable" comes out at £170,000 compared with £213,000, while pre-share earnings, adjusted, were 3.7p against 3.3p. The total payment is up from 1.75p to 1.84p.

Pethow Holdings

A supply shortage in the first half held back Pethow Holdings, the Kent-based makers of generating and welding sets which came to market in November, 1977. But the second period of nine months, which included the energy crisis, produced a smart turnaround and the group ended the full 15 month period to March 31 with profits totalling £1.07m, compared with £708,000 previously.

Issues & Loans

Local authorities at lowest yet

The coupon on local authority yearlings bonds has this week fallen to its lowest level, 12 per cent, and is now at its lowest level in 10 years. The issues were priced at par.

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

Country	Par	Price
Austria	100	100.00
Belgium	100	100.00
Denmark	100	100.00
France	100	100.00
Germany	100	100.00
Greece	100	100.00
Ireland	100	100.00
Italy	100	100.00
Japan	100	100.00
Netherlands	100	100.00
Portugal	100	100.00
Spain	100	100.00
Sweden	100	100.00
Switzerland	100	100.00
UK	100	100.00
US	100	100.00

Wall Street

New York, June 11.—Stocks on the New York stock exchange closed lower today with the recent rally fading as no further volume was seen.

Declining issues brought gains about 905 to 494, totalled 12,380,000 shares with 33,540,000 yesterday.

Company	Price	Change
Alcoa	48 1/2	+1/2
American Cyanamid	42 1/2	+1/2
American Express	155 1/2	+1/2
American International	48 1/2	+1/2
American Telephone	48 1/2	+1/2
Bank of America	48 1/2	+1/2
Boeing	48 1/2	+1/2
Chrysler	48 1/2	+1/2
General Electric	48 1/2	+1/2
IBM	48 1/2	+1/2
Johnson & Johnson	48 1/2	+1/2
McDonald's	48 1/2	+1/2
Merck	48 1/2	+1/2
Procter & Gamble	48 1/2	+1/2
Rockwell	48 1/2	+1/2
Union Pacific	48 1/2	+1/2
Walt Disney	48 1/2	+1/2
Wendover	48 1/2	+1/2
Weyerhaeuser	48 1/2	+1/2
Woolworth	48 1/2	+1/2
Zenith	48 1/2	+1/2

© Ex. Div. a dividend, b. Distribution, c. Bid, d. Market Close, e. New Issue.

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One in every five is ours.

In Britain we eat a lot of fish. Over seven hundred thousand tons a year.

There's even a restaurant in Yorkshire that sells more than a million portions of fish and chips a year.

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Associated Fisheries Limited land over 20 per cent of the United Kingdom's white fish catch.

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We have the largest and most modern

trawler fleet in the western world.

In fact, just one of our big trawlers can catch and freeze enough fish to give every man, woman and child in Greater London a fish supper.

Yet we don't confine ourselves to fishing.

We're a leader in cold storage. We're big in road transport. And we're also in other sensibly related fields.

With our King Frost range of frozen foods.

With our Macrae kipper filets.

With our Tartan coleslaw salads.

With our smoked salmon and our caviar and our widespread fish restaurants.

AF's total success can be seen in our annual turnover.

Last year it was approaching £70 million.

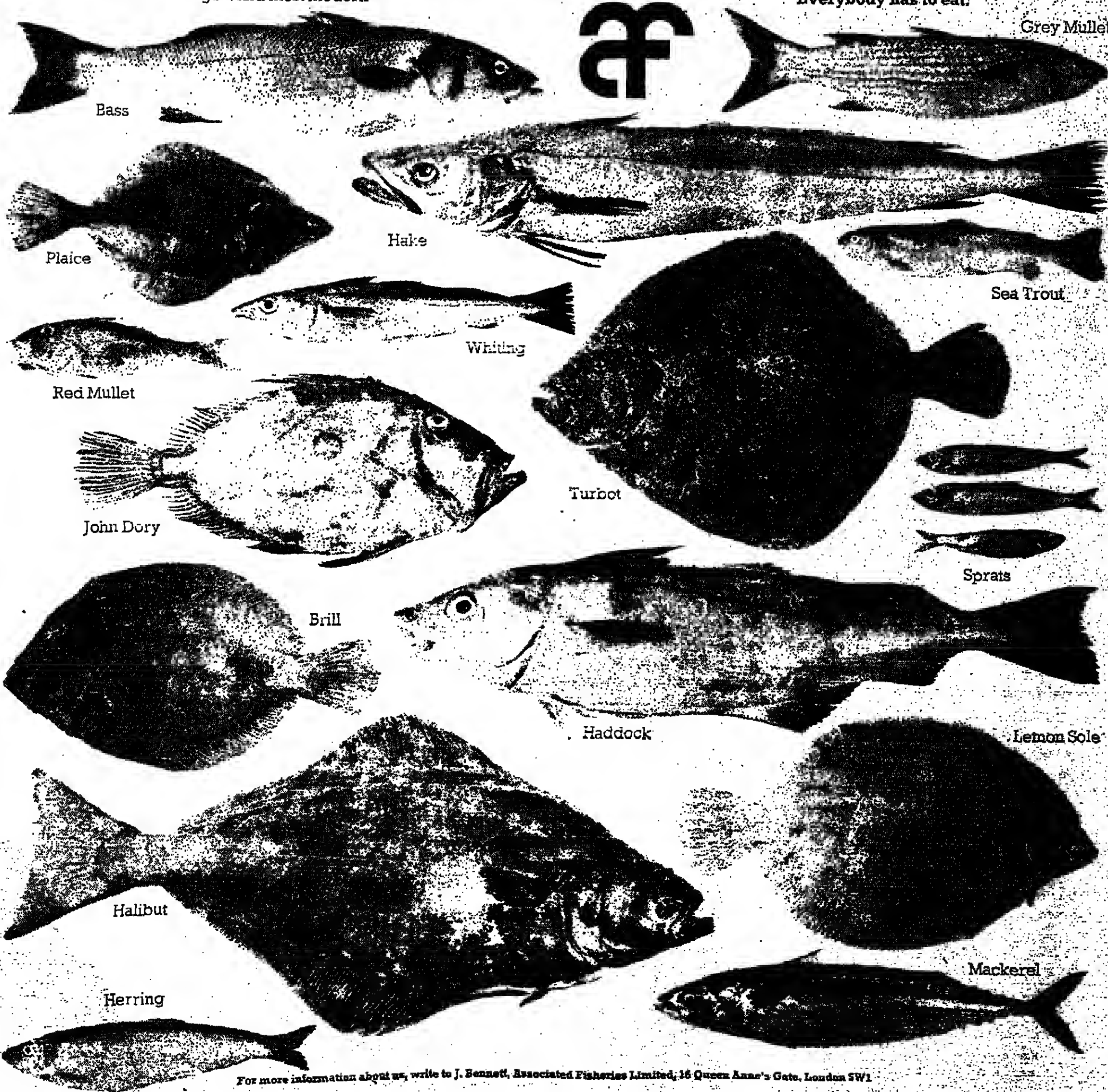
And it's been increasing every year for the last ten.

AF feel this growth is fine.

A fine place to start future growth, that is.

Associated Fisheries Limited

Everybody has to eat.



* United Kingdom Taxation charge on arriving at above profit (a)	138,787	107,273
Rate of Dividend paid and/or recommended and net amounts absorbed thereby:	151,008	71,000
Ord. 3 1/4% on 1,600,000 Shares of 25p each (paid 13/12/73)	14,000	20,000 (5% less tax)
Ord. 3.685% on 1,600,000 Shares of 25p each (proposed)	14,740	14,000
Balance carried to Reserves	110,047	73,273

* This represents taxation on the profit of the year at 52%.

It is anticipated that there will be no Corporation Tax liability for the year, but that the tax provided will be a transfer

POINTMENTS VACANT
on page 28

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American Insurance Company, based in Los Angeles and
international business requires a "CONTACT"
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UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS
University of Newcastle
upon Tyne
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
Applications are invited for the
post of Administrative Assistant in
the Department of Social Policy.
The duties will be to assist the
Department Secretary in the
administration of the Department.
Candidates should have a good
knowledge of English and be able
to type. The salary will be at
the appropriate point on the
University scale. Applications
should be sent to the
Department Secretary, 100
North Shields Road, Newcastle
upon Tyne, NE1 7RU. Closing
date 10th July 1974.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS
University of Aston in Birmingham
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
CASE AWARD
Graduates who have obtained a First or
Upper Second Class Honours degree in
Chemistry are invited to apply for the
award. The award is given to the
candidate who has achieved the highest
marks in the final examination. The
award is given to the candidate who
has achieved the highest marks in the
final examination. The award is given
to the candidate who has achieved the
highest marks in the final examination.
Applications should be sent to the
Department Secretary, 4th Floor,
Science Building, University of Aston,
Birmingham B4 7ET. Closing date
10th July 1974.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS
University of Aberdeen
Department of Medical Physics
PHYSICIST
Required for duties in hospital
physics service, which includes
diagnostic radiology and
therapeutic radiology. The
department has extensive research
facilities and is seeking a
physicist who is interested in
diagnostic radiology. The
candidate should have a degree in
physics or a related subject and
be able to work in a hospital
environment. The salary will be
at the appropriate point on the
University scale. Applications
should be sent to the
Department Secretary, 100
North Shields Road, Newcastle
upon Tyne, NE1 7RU. Closing
date 10th July 1974.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS
University of Exeter
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
SRC CASE AWARD
Applications are invited for a
Departmental SRC Case Award in
Chemistry. The award is given to
the candidate who has achieved the
highest marks in the final
examination. The award is given
to the candidate who has achieved
the highest marks in the final
examination. The award is given
to the candidate who has achieved
the highest marks in the final
examination. Applications should
be sent to the Department
Secretary, 4th Floor, Science
Building, University of Aston,
Birmingham B4 7ET. Closing
date 10th July 1974.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS
University of Exeter
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
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be sent to the Department
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Building, University of Aston,
Birmingham B4 7ET. Closing
date 10th July 1974.

FEDERAL STATUTORY CORPORATIONS SERVICE COMMISSION
VACANCY IN THE NIGERIAN PORTS AUTHORITY

Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates for appointment as Marine Officers in the Harbour Department of the Nigerian Ports Authority.

QUALIFICATION:
Candidates must possess the Master (Foreign-Going) Certificate of Competency.

DUTIES:
The successful candidate may opt for the pilotage service subject to vacancy occurring.

At the initial stage, a Marine Officer may be assigned to serve on a sea-going vessel, and later be deployed to assist the Harbour Master or the Marine Superintendent in the administrative and general efficiency of the Authority's craft based in his Division.

When deployed as Pilot, the basic function is the piloting and berthing at the Ports of Lagos, Port Harcourt, Bonny and Okrika of vessels of up to 100,000 dwt.

AGE:
Candidates should preferably not be over 50 years of age.

SALARY SCALE:
SAP: 1, N2,040 x 84—2,208/2,580 x 110—3,190/3,280 x 120—N4,120 per annum.

The posts are not pensionable for expatriate officers for whom contract appointments are available. The salary of N6,180 (i.e. maximum of the post plus 50% contract addition) is offered for contract Marine Officer/Probationary Pilot.

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE:
(a) A contract appointment is renewable on mutual agreement.
(b) Rent is payable at the rate of 8 1/2% of the basic salary subject to a maximum of N300 per annum where officers are provided with Authority's Quarters otherwise rent allowance is payable.
(c) For Contract Officers a terminal gratuity of 25% of the salary plus contract addition earned during the period of engagement is payable.
(d) Free medical facilities, paid home leave of seven days per completed month of satisfactory service and free passages for self, wife and maximum of two adult children to and from home country over a tour are provided.

METHOD OF APPLICATION:
Application forms are obtainable from any of the following offices:—
(a) The Secretary and Chief Administrative Officer, Statutory Corporations Service Commission, P.M.B. 12033, 30, Marina Street, LAGOS.
(b) States Public Service Commissions and States Statutory Corporations Service Commission.
(c) The Office of the Resident Commissioner, Statutory Corporations Service Commission, (Branch Office), 2,21, Queen Elizabeth Road, Zaria.
(d) N.P.A. London Representative, Office of the Nigeria High Commission, 9, Northumberland Avenue, London W.C.2, England.

CLOSING DATE:
Completed application forms with photostat copies of certificates and two recent passport photographs of the applicant duly signed at the back by the applicant must be submitted direct to the Secretary and Chief Administrative Officer, P.M.B. 12033, 30, Marina Street, Lagos, Nigeria, not later than 10th July, 1974.

FEDERAL STATUTORY CORPORATIONS SERVICE COMMISSION
VACANCY FOR MEDICAL OFFICERS

MEDICAL OFFICER
Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates for appointment as Medical Officer in the Nigerian Ports Authority.

QUALIFICATION AND EXPERIENCE
Applicants may either be male or female and must be in possession of recognised medical qualifications registrable in the United Kingdom. Those applying for the post must have had at least 2 years' experience in approved hospital.

DUTIES
The duties and responsibilities of the Medical Officer are to organise clinics, run shift duties at the Authority's Health Centres and must be able to perform minor operations.

SALARY
The salary attached to the post is N.P.A. Salary Scale SAP.2/3, i.e. N4,250; 4,500 x 130—N4,760; N4,980 per annum consolidated plus 50% contract addition in the case of Non-Nigerians.

ACCOMMODATION
Furnished accommodation for officer and family will be provided.

OTHER BENEFITS
The full benefits to be enjoyed by the appointee are as laid down in the Authority's Conditions of Service and as may be amended from time to time. A copy of the Authority's Contract Agreement and the Schedule to be read along with it is available for scrutiny in the office of the N.P.A. London Representative, Nigerian House, 9 Northumberland Avenue, London W.C.2.

RETIREMENT
At the expiration of the appointee's contract appointment, a terminal gratuity of 25% of the total emoluments earned during the period of his contract service, is payable.

METHOD OF APPLICATION
Application Forms are obtainable from the office of the N.P.A. London Representative, Nigerian House, 9 Northumberland Avenue, London W.C.2, or directly from the Secretary & Chief Administrative Officer, Statutory Corporations Service Commission, P.M.B. 12033, 30 Marina Street, Lagos, Nigeria, to whom all completed applications should be returned to reach him on or before the 30th of June, 1974. Photostat copies of certificates and testimonials should be submitted with applications but originals will be required when applicants are invited for interview.

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

The Centre for Studies in Social Policy is looking for a

RESEARCH ASSISTANT

The job will require someone who is prepared to help with the collection of material on a number of projects in particular, ongoing projects on the politics of health and the social policy aspects of public expenditure. Ability and willingness to deal intelligently are as important as other qualifications or experience. Part-timers considered. Applications by 12th July with C.V. and names of two referees to Director, 62 Doughty Street, London, WC1N 2LS.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS
University of Durham
DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED PHYSICS AND ELECTRONICS
SENIOR DEMONSTRATOR
Applications are invited from graduates in electronic engineering or solid state physics for one or more posts in the Department of Applied Physics and Electronics. The duties will include some teaching and the supervision of other staff. The posts are available from 1st October 1974. The salary will be at the appropriate point on the University scale. Applications should be sent to the Department Secretary, 4th Floor, Science Building, University of Aston, Birmingham B4 7ET. Closing date 10th July 1974.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS
University of Glasgow
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE UNIVERSITY COURT
Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Secretary of the University Court. The duties will include some teaching and the supervision of other staff. The posts are available from 1st October 1974. The salary will be at the appropriate point on the University scale. Applications should be sent to the Department Secretary, 4th Floor, Science Building, University of Aston, Birmingham B4 7ET. Closing date 10th July 1974.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS
University of Manchester
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
SRC CASE AWARD
Applications are invited for a Departmental SRC Case Award in Chemistry. The award is given to the candidate who has achieved the highest marks in the final examination. The award is given to the candidate who has achieved the highest marks in the final examination. The award is given to the candidate who has achieved the highest marks in the final examination. Applications should be sent to the Department Secretary, 4th Floor, Science Building, University of Aston, Birmingham B4 7ET. Closing date 10th July 1974.

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UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Liverpool
Department of Botany
LECTURER IN APPLIED ECOLOGY

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Applied Ecology. The duties will include some teaching and the supervision of other staff. The posts are available from 1st October 1974. The salary will be at the appropriate point on the University scale. Applications should be sent to the Department Secretary, 4th Floor, Science Building, University of Aston, Birmingham B4 7ET. Closing date 10th July 1974.

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SALES MANAGER
SALARY UNLIMITED

but dependent upon age (28-38), experience and ability.

Post offered by world famous Sherry Shippers—London office. Please write giving curriculum vitae, present salary and incentives, plus salary required; to the Personnel Director, 47 Renshaw House, London, W.1.

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There are vacancies with a large established business for two people with previous experience in life insurance.

These are vacancies with a large established business for two people with previous experience in life insurance. The successful candidate will be offered a salary commensurate with experience and ability. Applications should be sent to the Personnel Director, 47 Renshaw House, London, W.1.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS
University of Manchester
GEIGY UNIT FOR RESEARCH INTO AGING

Applications invited from graduates in Biology or Physiology for a post of RESEARCH ASSOCIATE. The Unit is established within the Department of Cell and Tissue Physiology, The University of Manchester, Oxford Road, Manchester, M13 9PL. The successful applicant will be expected to carry out research work and at the same time to assist in the running of the unit. The salary will be at the appropriate point on the University scale. Applications should be sent to the Department Secretary, 4th Floor, Science Building, University of Aston, Birmingham B4 7ET. Closing date 10th July 1974.

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TYNE TEES TELEVISION
Have a Vacancy for a SET DESIGNER

Applicants should:—
● Have at least 2 years experience of television design, possibly as an assistant
● Be fully conversant with colour television production techniques
● Be capable of preparing drawings for scenic craftsmen to work from
● Be able to communicate ideas clearly and concisely

The Company (situated in central Newcastle) is a member of the Trident Television Group and provides regional television for the north-east with programmes ranging from news, features and documentaries, education and light entertainment. This post will appeal to someone who would enjoy the unspoiled countryside and coastal amenities that this area offers.

Suitably qualified and experienced candidates should write to:—
Josephine Allison, Personnel Manager,
TYNE TEES TELEVISION,
The Television Centre,
City Road, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 2AL.

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